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SUPPLEMENT.

A Supplement sheet containing ten columns of reading matter, accompanies this number of the BRITISH COLONIST.

Arrival of the Hermann

SUCCESS OF THE FEDERALS AT PITTSBURG LANDING.

The steamer Hermann arrived yesterday afternoon with States' dates to the 22d inst. and California papers to the 24th.

PASSENGERS.

Capt Thos Wright and lady, John T Wright, Miss B Conoley, Miss S Maguire, S Donahue, Miss Couion Mrs Coveland, Mrs Bailey, Mr Powers, C Bonen R Hambitts J S Sandtester Mr Collingham, C S Lipman Mr T Harrison and servant S A Peyser H Peyser A S Peyser G Ward, Jas Johnston Jas Johns, J Knight John Johns, Wm Farr, H Miller, S Foit, J A Haller, J Montgomery, C West A Moore, G O Bonlen, J W Stephens, J N Stephens, G Russell, J Brown, B B Cashil, Wm Grigg, Chas Gehausen, T O'Connor, H Fenney, C H Fish, W G Morris and son, W Nelson, Geo Aslick, S H Obdyke, Jos Clark, — Caywood, W S Lippincott, W H Hand, W F Thompson, E F Weeks B Mullan, Doctor Wocber, S Smith, E Jacobs, and 500 in the steerage

The battle of Pittsburg Landing resulted successfully for the Federals. Gens. Sidney Johnson, Boshrod Johnson and Ruggles (all Confederates) were killed.

The rebel loss was 15,000; the Federal, 10,000. The rebels retreated upon Corinth

Fort Pillow is still beseiged. The mortar boats under Commodore Foote keep up a constant firing upon the rebels' works. The Fort will have to succumb.

Yorktown is invested by Geo. McClellan.

Gen. Halleck has taken the field and is at Corinth.

ST. LOUIS, April 22, 1861.

A big battle is daily expected at Corinth. Beauregard has thrown up defenses and intrenchments along the whole line of his position, and is constantly receiving reinforcements. The efforts he is making to render Corinth impregnable are looked upon as an indication of his policy to stand on the defensive.

Gen. Halleck has been reinforced by Gen. Pope. This brings his army in the field up to over 100,000 available men.

Gen. Mitchell's movement down the river has been deferred until Beauregard has been routed.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The House Pacific Railroad Bill was considered to-day, and reported favorably upon.

CAIRO, April 10.

A man who arrived here to-day, says the rebels adopted a ruse to surprise our forces at Pittsburg Landing, in making the first attack. Their head columns not only carried the Stars and Stripes but wore uniforms like Federal officers.

Gen. A. S. Johnson is certainly killed, as persons saw his body, and heard the fact commented on throughout the camp. Geo. Bragg is also reported killed.

John C. Breckinridge is said to be a prisoner, but the report is unreliable.

Provisional Governor Johnson of Kentucky, was mortally wounded, and is a prisoner.

BOSTON, April 11.

A letter from Hamburg, dated March 19, says that the British steamer Behame was there, loading guns and emmunition, and would clear for Matamoras, in Mexico. It was believed that she was intended for a privateer. She had a flush deck and was very heavily loaded.

Letters speaking of the siege of Yorktown, says that McClellan has 150,000 men and 240 pieces of artillery.

The bill amending the fugitive slave law, by establishing jury trial and debarring rebels from recovering fugitives, has been introduced in Congress.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.

The *Democrat's* special Cairo despatch, in relation to the battle at Pittsburg Landing, says the disposition of the Confederates in the attack was in the form of the letter V. The point penetrated Gen. Prentiss' division, which consisted of raw recruits, who could not stand the shock and fell back, causing great confusion among our troops on the left.

The rebel charge would have resulted in turning our left wing and capturing a large portion of Prentiss' and Sherman's divisions, but for the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, which beat the enemy back by firing into their ranks shot and shell. Great blame is attached to Gens. Prentiss and Sherman, who, it is said, had no scouts out, and only a very small picket guard.

Information of the approach of the rebel army is said to have been given to these Generals by persons from the country, but was disregarded. No preparations were made to receive the enemy. The onset of the rebels was terrible. By 10 o'clock, A. M., the whole line, from right to left, was engaged. Our line was five miles beck of Pittsburg. We were drivan back to the river, and the slaughter was great. Officers who participated in the battle of Fort Donelson say that fight could in no way be compered with this in fierceness. The gunboats continued firing all Sunday night until four o'clock. On Sonday afternoon Gen. Buell marched to Pittsburg from Savannah. About this time a great part of the command reached the river opposite Pittsburg, and rent the air with their cheers. This inspired our men, who had been driven back with fury during the day, and the tide of affairs changed.

A large body of Buell's forces was crossed over on Sunday evening and during the night, by 15 or 20 transports. On Sunday night, Gen. Lew Wallace got up from Crump's Landing, with 19,000 men. With this reinforcement the fight was renewed on Monday morning, and raged the hottest from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., by which time a force of 4,000 men from Gen. Buell's army had crossed the river at Pittsburg.

One ravine between Generals Hulbert's and Prentiss' divisions is said to have been literally filled with dead bodies.

Rebel officers say they had orders to kill as many of our officers as possible. Their officers fought in disguise, ours in uniform, which is the cause of their having been distinguished and so many of them killed.

CAIRO, April 11.

Further details of the battle of Pittsburg Landing have been received. Taylor's and Waterhouse's batteries, supported by the Illinois and the 52d and 77th Ohio regiments opened the fight. These regiments formed part of Sherman's division and occupied the extreme right. Both the Ohio regiments ran, the 77th without firing a gun, leaving Waterhouse's battery entirely without support. He fought for half an hour, however, and retreated, saving three of his guns. Taylor continued the fight splendidly, supported by the Illinois regiment, until his support was outflanked on both sides. He then retreated through the cross-fire without loss of one killed. Seventeen of his men were wounded. He also lost 12 horses, his forge and battery wagons.

Meantime Waterhouse took his second position with his three remaining guns, supported by the Second Brigade of McClernand's Division. During the forenoon they were compelled to retire through their own encampment, with a heavy loss, into the same wood, where they formed a second time in line of battle. An advance was made, resulting, after a most determined resistance on the part of the rebels, in their being driven back through anr encampment, where they met strong reinforcements. The ammunition of our forces having given out, another brigade took their place. They, in turn, were driven back by the rebels to within half a mile of the river.

The gunboats then opened fire, throwing shells over the heads of our men, covering the retiring with the stain of the rebels. Taylor's battery having taken a second position, opened on the rebel battery at 800 yards distance. A splendid artillery duel took place, resulting in silencing the rebel battery blowing their caisson. Taylor's battery was then ordered into reserve.

During the afternoon several Mississippi regiments which arrived on Saturday night were brought into the fight in double-quick time. They were almost immediately repulsed. On the second day all the batteries taken by the enemy on the day previous were recaptured, with 40 of their guns. One Michigan battery was recaptured by the 16th Wisconsin. There was mare fighting over this than all the other batteries on the field. It was taken and retaken three or four times. At the time of its second capture, Beauregard commanded in person three regiments. In the attack he received a bullet wound in the arm.

Company A, of the Chicago Light Artillery was so severely handled on the first day that they could only bring three guns into the field on Monday. With these, however, they succeeded in completely silencing the rebel battery of six guns, but were compelled to leave them on the field in consequence of a lack of horses. Our own guns were brought off by hand.

A general retreat of the rebels commenced at dark on Monday. Our cavalry followed but a short distance beyond the position occupied by our troops before the battle. But for the almost impassable condition of the roads the enamy's root would have been made complete, and we would have occupied their entrenchments and camp at Corinth.

The rebel artillery is considered superior to ours; the small arms are about equal.

The 8th Iowe were taken prisoners almost *en masse*.

The 57th and 71st Ohio, 18th Wisconsin and 16th Iowa, are reported to have fled after firing two or three rounds.

When the enemy fled they burned their wagons and left their wounded, all of whom are prisoners.

One New Orleans regiment, the Louisiana Tigers, was almost entirely left on the battle field killed or wounded.

Gen. Prentiss escaped on Tuesday, and came into camp at 1 o'clock. In the confusion of the retreat he menaged to elude the rebel vigilence. He was wounded during the battle, but not seriously.

It was the intention of Beauregard to make an attack two days before he did, but extraordinary rains impeded his progress.

The responsibility of our surprise rests with the commanding General. On Friday a large force of cavalry appeared within sight of our lines. Sherman, who occupied an advance position, had been ordered not to bring on an engagement, and consequently sent out no force against them. They remained until Sunday morning and served as a screen, behind which Beauregard formed his troops in order of battle undiscovered.

CAIRO, April 11.

700 of the wounded at Pittsburg Landing have arrived at Mound City last night. Orders have been sent to Louisville and Chicago to prepare for 5,000 more.

Our force at Island No. 10 continue to bring in valuable property hidden by the retreating rebels. Yesterday two splendid batteries of light artillery rifled cannon were discovered in the woods.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11.

The Merrimac, Jamestown and Yorktown, with several gunboats and tugs appeared today between Newport News and Sewell's Point. They captured three Dimell vessels, one empty and the others loeded with coal. A few shots were fired from our vessels, when the Merrimac and consorts retired to Craney Island.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

General McClellan telegraphed to the Secretary of War last night that nothing of interest had occurred during the day. The roads and weather are better. Operations are progressing favorably.

Sumner's bill for removing the disabilities of [people of] color for carrying the mails passed the Senate to-day, by 24 to 11. Latham, Nesmith and Stark voting no.

The Senate bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia passed the House to-day by 98 against 39.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The President sent to the Senate yesterday a treaty negotiated by Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The Secretary of War has received information that Huntsville, Ala., was occupied yesterday by Gen. Mitchell's Division, without much resistance. 200 prisoners were taken; 150 locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock were captured.

Cyrus W. Field arrived this afternoon direct from London. He reports that the feeling in England and France in favor of this country was daily increasing. It is said that Field brought with him from Europe proposals from influential capitalists to supply a very large amount of war material to the United States, to be delivered at New York, and paid for entirely in United States bonds.

Gen. Wallace has died of wounds sustained at Pittsburg Landing.

FIFTEENMILE LANDING, April 14.

A force of 4,000 or 5,000 left the Landing on Saturday night [12th April], accompanied by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, and proceeded up the Tennessee river to a point near Eastport, Miss., where they landed and marched to Bear Creek Bridge. They destroyed two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at that point—one measuring 120 feet, the other 110 feet in length. The rebel cavalry of number Five (?) found them and retreated with a loss of 4 killed. The expedition returned on Sunday night, without having lost a man. The destruction of these bridges completely cuts off communication between the main rebel body at Corinth and the rest of the Confederacy except New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

By the occupation of the Huntsville, Ala. railroad, communication is entirely cut off between the rebels of the Mississippi Valley and the sea coast.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 14.

Saturday morning an expedition went east from Huntsville, Ala., to the junction [Stevenson] of the Chattanooga with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which point they seized—driving the enemy retiring without firing a shot. Five locomotives and a large quantity of rolling stock were captured

Another expedition left at same time and went westward to Decatur, arriving in time to save the railroad, which had been seized by the rebels.

Gen. Mitchell's divisions hold 100 miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

BALTIMORE, April 15.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* of April 12th announces the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski on the previous day at 2 P. M. Seven large breaches were made on the south wall by a Federal battery of 8 Parrott guns at Kings Landing All the barbette guns on that side were dismounted; also three of the casemate guns. A breach was also made in the magazine. The balls used were conical, and were propelled with such force that they went through the walls nearly every fire.

Col. Olmstead, the rebel commander, signalled the day previous to the surrender that our fire was so terrible that no one could stand on the parapet a single moment. Over 1000 shells exploded in the fort.

NEW YORK, April 17.

An arrival from Havana states that numbers of small vessels also the rebel steamer Anetha from New Orleans, had arrived there loaded with cotton. Two so called English steamers, the Fox and Morgan, had also arrived from New Orleans, with cotton.

ST LOUIS, April 17.

Gen. Halleck arrived at Pittsburg Landing on Friday. Gen. Grant in his official report of the battle estimates our loss at 1,500 killed and 3,000 wounded. The loss of the enemy killed and left on the field is greater than ours. Their wounded cannot be estimated, as a great number must have been sent to Corinth. Our loss of artillery is great, many pieces being disabled by the enemy's fire, some companies losing all their horses and many men. Not less than 200 horses were killed.

Rebel outposts are at Fort Pea Ridge, eight miles from Corinth. The advance of the Federal troops are eight miles from Pittsburg, leaving a space of two miles between the approaching armies. A rother battle may be fought at any moment. We have the strongest assurances that our army is ready for the encounter. Beauregard sent a flag of truce, requesting permission to bury the dead, and saying that "owing to the hard reinforcements of the Federals received on Sunday night and Monday, and the fatigue of my men I deemed it prudent to retire and not renew the battle." Permission was not granted.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The House to-day postponed until next December the consideration of the General Bankrupt Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

Ex-Secretary of War Cameron was arrested here to-day, on the complaint of Pierce Butler, for his alleged illegal detention in Fort Lafayette. Cameron's intention was to start for Russia at an early day. This arrest will materially interfere with his arrangements. He will not leave until the question is disposed of.

The rebels claim that the Federals were defeated at Pittsburg Landing.

CHICAGO, April 17.

The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen died at his residence at Trenton, New Jersey, on Thursday last.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

The Senate bill for the establishing of a line of steamships between San Francisco and Shanghai, came up, but no action was taken.

CHICAGO, April 18.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Savannah, Tenn., under date of April 10th, says of the battle of Pittsburg Landing ar as properly called, Shelah, that the Confederates had 163 regiments engaged on the field, although not all fail. Nearly every account agrees in giving their forces at not less than 90,000. The great feature of the battle was the entire want of generalship in our command. Although it was known that this large force was within 20 miles of our lines, it is positively asserted here by officials high in command that our army had neither scouts eor pickets out.

A letter received from Cairo this morning says that Fort Wright has been captured. The time when this took place is not stated. The letter says that the news has, for some reason, been stricken out of the telegraph despatches by the General commanding the post. No particulars are given. The report needs confirmation.

NEW YORK, April 18.

The steamer McClellan, from Port Royal, April 14th, has arrived. The frigate Vermont was being towed in as she left. The following is the account of the capture of Fort Pulaski: On the morning of March 10th, Gen. Gilmore demanded the unconditional surrender, which was refused. Our batteries immediately opened fire, which continued till sunset. Gen. Gilmore then placed a battery of Parrott and Jones' guns within 1,000 yards of the Fort and commenced firing, which continued till midnight. Next morning two breaches were discovered which by noon had assomed large proportions. About two o'clock a white flag was displayed, Col. Olmstead, the rebal commander, declaring it impossible to hold out longer as most of his guns were dismounted. The Federal loss was one killed, and one slightly wounded; rebel loss, eight badly wounded, 385 prisoners were captured.

Jacksonville, Florida, has been evacuated, our troops arriving from Hilton Head March 5th.

It is reported that Jeff. Davis is in command at Yorktown.

Gens. Shields and Banks are pushing southward.

CHICAGO, April, 18.

The place where the Mississippi fleet is now, is at Fort Wright, formerly called Fort Pillow; 59 miles above Memphis and 12 miles above Fort Randolph. What is now named Fort Pillow is just above Memphis.

The prospect of a passage of the Pacific Railroad bill during the present session is not promising.

CAIRO, April 19.

A gentleman from Pittsburg Landing reports that Gen. Sherman moved his division on Wednesday 2 miles further into the interior. After a sharp skirmish in which the enemy were defeated with the loss of 50 or 60 killed and as many wounded, he succeeded in maintaining his position.

Information from Corinth of the 15th says that the rebels consider the battle of Sunday morning (8th April) one unequalled in brilliancy. It is producing a wonderful effect on the people. Reinforcements are pouring in upon Beauregard at an anexampled rate. He has now 100,000 men in his command, and is fortifying Corinth, building entrenchments, and digging rifle pits. The rebels entertain no doubt of success the next time, if an encounter is provoked. Deserters from Beauregard's army came into Savannah on Wednesday, and report the arrival of Gen. Price on the Saturday before with 30,000 men.

Bushrod Johnson died on Sunday night, from wounds received in the battle.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 19.

Fifty-five wounded soldiers from Yorktown arrived to-day, making 90 wounded in the flatt on the left flank on Wednesday. The whole number killed was 32. Norfolk papers contain Magruder's account of the fight. He says that the rebel loss was 25 killed and 75 wounded.

The steamer Page from Newbern has arrived. Fort Macon is completely invested. It has been ascertained that the rebels' supply of provisions is short. No attack will be made on the fort, but we will starve them out. Slight expectations still prevail that an attack will be made on Newbern. Fortifications are being built in protection.

MONTREAL, April 19.

The ice in the Richelieu river broke yesterday, doing great damage. The steamers lost are estimated to have been worth $200,000.

CHICAGO, April 21.

Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin, was drowned at Savannah, in the Tennessee river, on Saturday night. He was there looking after the welfare of the wounded Wisconsin troops.

The city of Apalachacole has been successfully occupied by our troops. The capture was effected by two gunboats on the 3d with little opposition.

The *Herald* publishes a telegram from Beauregard, at Corinth, to Adj.-Gen. Cooper, at Richmond, said to have been intercepted by Gen. Mitchell after taking possession of Decatur, Alabama, in which Beauregard says: "All at present who possibly can join us in a few days should come. Cannot we be reinforced from Pemberton's army. If defeated here we lose the Mississippi Valley, and probably our cause; whereas we could even afford to lose for a while Charleston and Savannah, for the purpose of defeating Buell's army, which would not only insure us the valley of the Mississippi, but aid us in establishing our independence."

SALT LAKE, April 22.

The Indians east of here have been committing depredations upon the Mail Company for the last two months, until at the present time they have entire control of the route. They have stolen nearly all the stock from the route, killed several of the employés and have burned one station. They threaten the entire destruction of the Overland Mail and Telegraph. The Mail Company have discontinued the running of the mails for the present, and will not attempt to run the route until troops are placed along it to protect them.

There is a report that eight men were killed by Indians yesterday, founded upon the fact that they were seen in possession of animals, clothing and arms belonging to the party. There is a report that there is a fight going on east of Fort Bridger between the employees and Indians. A dozen men from Fort Bridger have gone to their assistance.

It is momentarily expected that the telegraph line will be destroyed.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Special despatches to the New York papers state that frequent letters from the West, to Congressmen, demand investigation into the late battle at Pittsburg Landing.

The President sent a message to the Senate yesterday touching the arrest of ex-Secretary Cameron at the instance of Pierce Butler. The President avows Butler's arrest to be his act, done under his authority, and avers State necessity justified it.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 21.

Petersburg (Va.) papers of to-day say that the Confederate Senate refused to concur in the House resolution of adjournment.

The same papers contain an account of the repulse of the Federal forces under Burnside at Elizabeth City. It is said that the Federals were 5000 strong. They attempted to land there, but were repulsed, with the loss of 500 killed by the Confederate force of 1600. The rebel loss was stated at 15 killed. A report of the same fight, with the same result, was current in Norfolk last night.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the question of the loyalty of Senator Stark, of Oregon, reported to-day that he is disloyal to the Government of the United States, they having found that for many months, prior to November, he was an ardent advocate of the rebel cause, and that after the formation of the rebel constitution, he openly declared his admiration for it and his sympathy with the rebel cause.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.

Gen Curtis's army has returned to Missouri, and is now encamped at Forsyth, Taney county, 45 miles south of Springfield.

EUROPEAN.

European dates to the 10th inst. have been received.

Lord Palmerston had been slightly indisposed, but had recovered.

The news of the battle between the Merrimac and Monitor attracted general interest throughout Europe. In England orders have been issued for the stoppage of work on wooden vessels, and the workmen were transferred to iron vessels. No more wooden war vessels will be built anywhere. In Italy an increase of iron ships has been ordered, and in Denmark similar action is recommended.

In Turkey, the insurgents have destroyed eight towns by fire and sword.

Six British vessels will go to Cherbourg to escort the Emperor Napoleon to England, on his visit to the Great Exhibition.

It is denied that Gen. Dancy, with his reinforcements for Mexico, has been ordered to saturn.

The war steamer Ovita had left Liverpool for Palermo. It was believed that she was going to Bermuda for armament, and will take to the Atlantic as a privateer.

The London *Times* has a sarcastic editorial on the taxes about to be imposed on Americans, and insinuates that they will not be submitted to.

The brigs Adelaide and Mary Wright arrived at Liverpool on the 3d, having run the blockaide from Charleston. They left there on March 3d, and brought, jointly, 1400 bales of cotton, 200 boxes of tobacco, and some rosin. They left Charleston with the bark Eleware and four schooners, all loaded with cotton and rosin. They report that the sonken stone fleet was fast breaking up, leaving Charleston harbor filled with floating timber.

Mr. Bentwick gave notice in the House of Commons that he should move that it was inexpedient to proceed with fortifications, and that the Government should be empowered to apply the money instead to the construction of iron-sheathed vessels. Lord Palmerston admitted the great importance of the question. It had occupied the attention of Government. He questioned the expediency of entirely neglecting the fortifications, and favored both forts and floating batteries.

Preparations had commenced for cutting down the Royal Sovereign, one of the finest of the three-deckers in the navy, to a 12-gun ship, on Capt Cole's plan, which is said to be the same in principle as Ericsson's Monitor.

The London *Morning Post* calls attention to the improvement America is making in ordnance, the weight of the shot fired by the Monitor being nearly double that used on board British ships.

It was supposed that England withdraws from the Mexican expedition, but there is no rupture between the Allies. The chief part in the expedition will now be taken by the French.

The Paris *Patrie* believes that France and Spain intend signing a new treaty regulating their joint action in Mexico.

An Italian correspondent of the London *Times* predicts important events in Italy.

It was stated that the news of the surrender of Nauplia (Greece) was unfounded. The citadel was able to hold out four months longer.

In England, Mr. Gladstone made the financial report, and in the course of his speech adverted to the great drawbacks from the American crisis, which had turned out worse than was anticipated. The cotton crisis was a most serious feature to England. The blockade had of course been expected, but it proved far more rigorous and extended over a greater line of coast than had been anticipated. Its effects have been to nearly double the price of cotton. The loss on American trade was great, exports having decreased 17,000,000 lbs in cotton.

Disraeli made an attack on Gladstone's policy. The latter spoke strongly in its defence. A general debate ensued, in the course of which Bentinck attributed the distress of the country to its inhuman policy in refusing to recognize the Confederate States.

The Sumter remained at Gibraltar, and the Tuscarora at Algiers.

There was a doubtful report that a steamer built at Liverpool had arrived with 20 Blakely 100 pounders, and had gone to Gibraltar to encounter the Tuscarora.

Gen. Guion's return from Rome is regarded in France as almost certain.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says that a difference between England and France was very likely to arise.

The ship Yorktown, a regular packet from London to New York had been captured on her voyage by a Confederate privateer.

HALIFAX, April 17.

Despatches from Madrid to the 6th of April say that it is offi ially declared that the Spanish Government has most resolutely determined not to attempt to infringe on the sovereignty and independence of the Mexicans.

The question of brigandage and the removal of the ex-King of Naples from Rome had been debated in the Chambers.

In Spain, the Government had reiterated its firm determination to abstain from any demonstrations prejudicial to the independence of Mexico.

QUEENSTOWN, April 10.

The Government has contracted for an iron canpola ship, under Captain Cole's invention to be ready for sea in one year.

Experiments with guns of large size showed that ironsides, hitherto considered invulnerable, were easily penetrated. A target, like the Warrior, was shattered into crumbs at the trial. The London *Times* says that no weapons of offence or defence seems left as now so effective as large armor-clad, swift steam rams.

SAILED.—The old revenue cutter Jeff. Davis, transmogrified into a schooner and christened the Gov. Wallace (after the Governor of Washington Territory) has sailed from the Sound for China. She carries out the material complete for a small stern-wheel flat-bottom steamboat to run on the Yang-tse Klang River. The *Northwest* thinks that other steamboats for the same purpose will be built on the Sound.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

Puget Sound and Columbia River Railroad.

During the the last session of the Legislature of Washington Territory a bill was passed authorizing the construction of a railroad from Olympia to Columbia river. What its provisions were we could never find out from the Olympia papers. Such a small matter as a railroad 80 miles in length may have been deemed too insignificant or the schema too chimerical to waste ink upon. So outsiders were not treated to a summary of the Railroad bill. We observe, however, that the *Puget Sound Herald* is out in an article on the subject speaking favorably of the enterprise; but like its cotemporaries, it is wonderfully silent as to the features of the Railroad statute. Our contemporary, however, estimates the length of the road from Olympia to Vancouver, on the Columbia, at 80 miles. The cost of constructing the road is estimated at $30,000 per mile, making a capital of $2,400,000 necessary to its construction. Less grading is required than is usual on a road of that length; in fact half the distance is set down as a prairie region—comparatively no grading at all.

The *Herald* favors Vancouver just above the mouth of the Willamette as the best terminus on Columbia River, although Monticello, some distance below, is nearer to Olympia. Whatever may be the primary object of the projectors of this line of road, whether to secure a right in advance of the times on which to realize—whether to help the town of Vancouver, the ambitious rival of Portland, or whether to make Olympia the *entrepot* for Washington and Oregon—whatever may be the object of the projectors, there can be no doubt that a railroad will ultimately be constructed connecting Puget Sound with Columbia River. We have long regarded its construction as a mere matter of time. The difficulties in crossing Columbia River bar are such as can never be removed in the present state of engineering science. The freezing up of the river in winter is another very serious objection to its being the sole entrance to the great country drained by the Columbia. The Straits of Fuca and Puget Sound, with a railroad to the Columbia, offer the safest and most certain means of entering the heart of what must ere long become a very populous country. The extensive country including the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains and west to the Cascades, is now receiving a great impetus from the discovery of gold; and whether the gold fields be as rich as interested parties represent them or not, they are, no doubt, sufficiently rich to attract a large population content with very moderate returns. We look to the steady growth of the neighboring Territory and State as a matter on which there can be no doubt. And regarding it from an interested—from a commercial—from a Victorian point of view, we cannot but wish success to the projected railroad from Olympia to Columbia River. The larger the population immediately south of our boundary, and the greater the facilities to reach them, the greater opportunities will it afford this place to extend its commerce. We need fear no rivals north of Cape Flattery. So long as we maintain our free port system no place in the Straits of Fuca, Puget Sound, or Gulf of Georgia can successfully compete with us. With a railroad, then, from Olympia, striking into the centre of Oregon, all the foreign merchandise consumed there would be purchased here. The high protective tariff of the United States would stimulate our imports, because the merchants in Oregon and Washington Territory would prefer to buy here as required, in smaller quantities, instead of importing cargoes of foreign goods to be taken from bond in three months, at an average of 50 per cent. duty. Even the domestic produce and manufactures of the Atlantic States may be laid down here as cheaply as at San Francisco. All that is necessary in order to fill up vessels at New York and Boston for this port is the demand for American goods.

Hence with the growth of our own provinces and the neighboring state and Territory, not only will the domestic manufactures of the Atlantic States be brought here direct, but the produce and manufactures of foreign countries. Notwithstanding all the advantages which the Pacific States enjoy from domestic free trade, yet with our free-port system, our progress, our commanding geographical position, combined with a railroad from Puget Sound through the center of Washington Territory and Oregon, we are destined to become the great *entrepot* of foreign trade for the vast country north of California. It may be deemed chimerical to talk of a railroad connecting Olympia with the Columbia; but when the rise and progress of other new countries are passed in review, it is difficult to say what industrial project is really chimerical and what is not. No one, five years ago, would have admitted for a moment that Victoria would by this time have assumed such importance as to challenge the attention of San Francisco, and make all who visit her acknowledge that she is the second city of the north Pacific. Yet such is her commercial *status*. We regard then a railroad across Washington Territory as a very probable occurrence; requiring only a few years to make it an established fact. With that once in operation, the channel of trade and population will be via the Straits of Fuca. Whoever holds the command of those straits, commercially, will possess the seat of empire of the North Pacific. Nature has written down in legible characters that whoever holds the sovereignty of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, will exert a controlling influence over the vast territory stretching from the 42d parallel to the Arctic circle, and from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. Whatever then tends to connect us more intimately with our Republican neighbors, aids in the extention of our commerce and in the consolidation of our power.

Public Education—No. 3.

PRUSSIA.

Education in Prussia is as old as the Reformation. As soon as the struggle became sharp between the Reformers and Roman Catholics, the former considered it necessary to arm the minds of the young by teaching them religious dogmas; and this necessity seemed only the more imperative when the Reformers themselves began to split up into parties. The Calvinists, of Heidelberg, can trace their general schools as far back as 1593; while among the Lutherans, of Saxony, common schools were established even as early as the year 1580. True, the instruction given was of a meagre kind—a few articles of religious belief, half taught by a simple sacrist—still this instruction, such as it was, was given in every parish until the Thirty Years' War, when the country became so thoroughly disturbed that for a long time no attempt was made to instruct the young. Indeed, for more than half a century schools were entirely lost sight of, and this dark state would have continued on had not another revival of religion at the close of the 17th century led the Prussian Clergy again to attend to parochial instruction. Up to this time the State had never taken any part in public education. The first ordinance issued by the State was that of 1713 calling upon the Clergy to do their duty; another soon followed (1717) exhorting parents to be "diligent in sending their children to school;" then came the celebrated law of the Great Frederick (1763) *binding* all parents, guardians and masters "to send their children diligently to school and to keep them there so long as till they shall have learned not only such parts of Christian religion as be most necessary, but until they can give ready answers in all contained in the lesson books set forth and approved by our Consistories," and at last the sweeping edict went forth (1787) which put all places of education including parish schools under the direction of a Board presided over by the Crown Minister of Education. To this Board was entrusted "the appointment to all scholastic offices not in private patronage; it controlled the provincial budgets, directed visitations of all schools or universities, and issued writs in the King's name to all the departmental authorities, magistrates and inspectors." The establishment of this new machinery to be worked from a central office in Berlin gave over the superior control of public education to the State—a control which, although checked for a season by the alarming excesses of the French Revolution, rose with renewed vigor after the fall of Napoleon, under the active management of Von Altenstein, who was for 23 years the able Minister of Worship and Education.

Thus we see the present system of public education in Prussia is not, as many imagine it, a modern invention. Parish schools, conducted at the public expense, compulsory attendance, and State superintendence are the growth of many generations. Nor is it, as often supposed, a system which ties down the whole country tightly to one set of laws without considering the circumstances of the various provinces which make up the kingdom. Every province has its own educational council, and its own scholastic arrangements with which the government rarely interferes, provided only that the law touching attendance is observed, and that schools are everywhere thoroughly inspected.

We have now to consider how this system is carried out.

1. *All Education is provided at the public expense and is compulsory.* Prussia is divided into provinces, and each province has its Educational council or *Provincial-School-Collegium*, the President of which is the same person as the president of the Ecclesiastical *Consistorium*. Each province is subdivided into departments, each of the departments into cantons, and each of the cantons into communes. Every commune is required to provide one or more good and convenient schoolrooms well arranged, kept in good condition and well warmed; also a proper salary for every master received from the Normal School of the department. Parents and schoolmasters must see that the children attend these schools regularly, and every schoolmaster must keep lists of attendance to be submitted once a fortnight to proper inspection. The only excuse for absence are certificates of illness from a medical man or a clergyman, or the want of decent clothing.

Any neglect of the government rules touching sending their children to school, is visited on parents and masters by summons and punishment according to the nature of the offence, and the parents who have often incurred such punishment are deprived of any share in the public provision for the poor.

2. *All creeds are treated alike and a religious training of every scholar is demanded by the State.* Parents may send their children to any school of any religion, provided the Government is regularly assured of the secular and religious instruction of their children; but in the public elementary schools for different sects the following plan is adopted: Masters of the various sects direct the religious education of the children of the respective sects. When the parish is too poor to support more than one master the parents who differ from the schoolmaster in religious belief are obliged to provide for the religious education of their children out of the school, or permit them to attend the religious lessons given by the schoolmasters. Masters are also accustomed to commence and end the work of their schools by a short prayer, and to take their scholars at prescribed times to a place of worship. Such is the system according to the 23d Art. of the Verfassung, as proclaimed on the 6th February, 1850. "The religious instruction in the people's school shall be conducted by the respective religious communities." What it is in practise is another question.

3. *Is care taken to provide a body of duly qualified Masters?* Von Altenstein, in a manuscript now lying in Berlin among the papers of the Department of Education, and often erroneously quoted as the "Code of Prussian Public Instruction," thus wisely writes:

"In order that a master may be enabled to fulfil the duties of his station he ought to be religious, wise, and alive to the high importance of his profession. He ought thoroughly to understand the duties of his station, to have acquired the art of teaching and managing youth, to be firm in his fidelity to the State, conscientious in the discharge of his duties, friendly and prudent in his relations with the parents of his children and with his fellow-citizens in general; finally, he ought to inspire all around him with a lively interest in the progress of the school and to render them favorably inclined to second his own wishes and endeavors."

That some approach to this pattern master might be secured, Normal schools were established in the year 1820, which have increased so rapidly that they now number 54 for masters and 4 for mistresses, educating 2398 pupil teachers at a yearly cost to the State of £29,731, or £12 15s. per annum for each master trained. Their working, it is said, has not been so satisfactory as their increase. The authorities have always desired to provide a body of duly qualified masters; but, unhappily, if we are to believe statements Prussian and foreign, their efforts have never yet been successful. For the first thirty years masters were trained above their work, and so became dissatisfied, anarchical at heart, and bitterly opposed to the clergy. On the other hand, by the new *Regulativ* of October 1st, 1854, high cultivation of the intellect has given place to a system of instruction which "teaches the future schoolmaster, like any other handicraftsmen, to do mechanical work in a mechanical way," and makes him the timid slave instead of the free supporter of the minister of the parish. It is no longer seminarists listening to professors giving courses of lectures on deep subjects, making thereby a few aspiring scholars and many ambitious in their ignorance, but a body of well disposed men trained to much exercise of the heart and but little exercise of the mind. Such at least is the criticism set forth in and out of Prussia by those who may be termed "liberal" thinkers. Others there are who set forth the *Regulativ* of 1854 as the salvation of the country. A new educational law, however, is daily expected from the office of the Minister of Education. How it will effect the 4000 pupil teachers under training in the Normal Schools is at this moment a matter of anxiety to the Prussian people. The proverb says, "May he that means well fare well." We may, then, hope that the third attempt to secure good men to head elementary schools will be successful, inasmuch as the State has, however great may have been past failures, steadily labored to provide a body of qualified masters.

4. *What education does the system adopted in Prussia provide?* The instruction given under the new law is much more elementary than formerly—the subjects being fewer in number and less studied by the pupils. The list is as follows:

1. Religious instruction.
2. Reading.
3. Writing.
4. Grammar.
5. Arithmetic.
6. Singing, especially religious chanting.
7. Stories of our Fatherland.

All must admit that the above course is sufficient for the children of the poor generally. If a boy of superior ability and perseverance is desirous of entering into other and higher subjects he can, however poor he may be, always obtain admission into the nearest superior primary school. These are, of course, rare and exceptional cases.

5. *What security is there to the public that the children are properly taught?* The inspection of primary schools in Prussia is in the hands of the clergy. Article 23 of the last *Regulativ* declares that "all establishments for education, public or private, are under the supervision of officers of the State." True, but the *Schulrath*, or school councillor of the canton, is generally an ecclesiastic, and when otherwise he can do nothing save under ecclesiastical control. Further, although the *Schulrath* is an important public officer by position, he lives for the most part at a great distance from the schools of his department, so practically his work is done by the parish minister, who for the most part acts as he pleases with *his* school and *his* schoolmaster.

This brief sketch of the educational system of Prussia carries with it an important fact. It tells us that while a whole nation is so ready for instruction that it approves even of compulsory attendance at school; and while the rulers of that nation have long and heartily desired to supply it with the best possible education, secular and religious, it has been found no easy thing to secure the end at which rulers and ruled so earnestly aimed. It is also a curious circumstance in connection with the public schools of Prussia, that for 27 years a plan of education which *never existed but in manuscript* was put forth throughout Europe and America as a pattern plan *in active operation* and producing an almost miraculous influence upon the Prussian people. The system of Von Altenstein, misnamed the "Prussian" system, has under this strange mistake been often examined and often quoted. Our attention will be called to it again when we shall find that, while it possesses certain excellencies with much that to Englishmen is objectionable, not unworthy our calm consideration.

W. P. H.

The Pittsburg Landing Battle—Remarkable Letter from A California Secessionist to a Friend in Victoria.

The following remarkable letter, written by a California Secessionist to a friend in Victoria, has been handed us for publication:

San Francisco, Cal., April 16, 1862.

Dear ——:—You will probably have heard, before this reaches you, of the great battle at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River, 25 miles from Corinth, Mississippi.

When the *Alta* and *Bulletin* issued their extra, about 8 o'clock, Saturday evening, they tried hard to make it a *Federal victory*.

Sam and myself were at the theatre, and when we came out the boys were crying "Great Battle at Pittsburg, rebels defeated, and glorious Federal victory, &c., &c."; but when we read the extra we saw at once they lied. They had Sidney Johnson killed and Beauregard with an arm off, 35,000 rebels killed, and as usual the Federal loss only one half that number. Three or four Federal Brigadiers were killed and one or two scores of Colonels, Captains, and Lieutenants were also killed and mortally wounded.

By careful tracing Mr. T. and other friends ascertained that the news of this battle was known in the city Thursday morning, and the *Bulletin* was looked for eagerly to give the details, but failed to do so. One proof that it *was* known on that day is the dispatch of Joe McKibben, dated 9th April, saying: "*Gen. Mackall and 2000 rebels at Island No. 10 surrendered,*" *and that "the rebels attacked us yesterday at Pittsburg Landing, but were repulsed.*" This dispatch was received here on the morning of the 10th, which you know was Thursday.

The question is, why couldn't they have given us the details on Friday morning. No, that wouldn't do, for they knew it was a rebel victory and wanted time to fix things up so as to read a Federal victory and keep up the excitement. They put Sidney Johnson down as killed and Beauregard with an arm lost to balance the killing of Brigadier Generals Sherman and Wallace, just as they once had Price and McCulloch killed to balance Gen Lyons' death. A private dispatch was received yesterday from Louisville saying Sidney Johnson was not killed nor was Beauregard in the Sunday and Monday (6th and 7th April) fight. We have a report coming from Union men that Beauregard came up to Johnson's assistance with 50,000 men from Corinth, and completely routed Buell and his army which went to the assistance of Grant.

The truth is, it is a rebel victory and one that has done more for the Southern cause than any battle since the war began. Gen. Wright said to his friends that the General in command of the rebels displayed a generalship such as history of modern warfare never before recorded. He said the movement of the rebels, pretending to weaken in the centre when the Federal cavalry charged them and then closing upon and cutting them to pieces was superior to anything of modern times. This remark of Gen. Wright's shows he has news satisfactory to himself that the rebels were victorious. Our friends are out with smiling faces and the Republicans look dejected and careworn.

Gen. Burnside is surrounded by 40,000 rebels at Newbern, and Gen. McClellan sent word back from near Yorktown that the rebels were entrenched behind works two miles long and a heavy marsh in front, and that it would require heavy siege guns to oust them out. We have thus news that the rebels have made simultaneous movements from the 1st to the 10th April, and the indications are that they have been victorious everywhere. Gen. Prentiss and his brigade were taken prisoners by the rebels at Pittsburg. How could the rebels take 3000 prisoners with their general when they were running away, as the Federals have it? All bosh.

Suddenly we have an order from the Government that no more news was allowed to be sent from the Union army. This is proof that the defeat at Pittsburg caused an awful excitement in the Free States, and nothing more of the kind must be circulated among loyal people. The crisis of the revolution is near, and the weakening of the Federals convinces me of the glorious success of Southern Independence. All's right, sure. All well.

Yours, C. L.

P. S.—I open this to say that we have news that the Federals commenced the seige of Yorktown on the 4th, and Gen. Wright has news that the Federals have met with severe losses, which means they are badly whipped.

What they Know of Us.—The editor of "Answers to Correspondents" in the London *Dispatch* must be well "up" with regard to this colony to judge from the the paragraph given below, which was cut from that paper of February 9th. It is our candid opinion that one-half of the "Answers" are the result of mere guess-work, and that the other half are stolen, without credit, from works on the subjects upon which the interrogatories are based. The "Answers," as a whole, are among the greatest literary humbugs of the age; and are generally better adapted to mislead and injure persons in search of information than to afford them any knowledge or benefit:

"Whatever vegetables and fruits will grow in England will grow in Vancouver's Island. The climate is very nearly like that of England. The price of land is not very favorable to emigrants. The price is not to exceed 10s. per acre, and the purchaser cannot sell it again till he has improved it to the extent of 10s. an acre. Some land is to be had at 6s. per acre. But our correspondent's capital would be certainly exhausted in the expense of getting there. He would find clerks in no demand; and that provisions are dear, as they are shipped off to supply the diggers in British Colombia. With so small a capital as £50 Upper Canada offers a better chance to the emigrant. There are large communities in which he could obtain some sort of employment. He might get there for £10 10s. He might buy a small plot of land, and buy all necessary tools, implements, and seeds for cultivating it, and have a little money to pay for help at starting. With respect to Queensland, he must pay at least £18 for his passage. He might get a free grant of a few acres before leaving England, and he would have money enough to crop some of the land, but he would not have enough to build a habitation, nor probably would the position of his grant enable him to dispense with a habitation of his own. But a young men need have a sound constitution who, from being a clerk, goes abroad to turn his hand to anything.

The "Cariboo Guide."—A copy of the second edition of the "Cariboo Guide," a neat and valuable little publication from the press of Magee Brothers & Co., publishers and printers, San Francisco, has been laid on our table. The book is a model of typographical neatness, and contains much information useful to the intending immigrant. Joseph J. Wilkinson, who spent some time at the diggings, gives his experience while there, together with a diary of travel over both trails. The work is well deserving the patronage of Vancouverians and British Columbians.

Armor Plates for Ships.—A patent has lately been obtained by an English inventor for constructing armor plates by rolling each with three or more ribs which are afterwards cut in a lathe to form dovetail tongues and grooves. The plates are thus constructed to fit into one another when placed on a vessel, and keys are driven in to wedge the joints on the inner side. This improvement is intended to obviate the expensive mode of planing a tongue and cutting a groove the whole length of each plate—like those on the edges of pine planks. Another plan is that for rolling armor plates with flanges or ribs on the back part for the reception of bolts and rivets, to secure them to the framing without punching boltholes through the plates. The top and bottom of the plates are recessed in such a manner that one fits into that immediately above and below it, and the flange on one plate through which the bolt if passed is protected by the plate next to it. This plan is urged on the ground of its simplicity and of the strength which it insures. Still another method of construction has been brought forward, namely, that of making the plates to be thus used of such a character that they may be fastened in the inside by bolts passing through flanges. The plates used are of the box form, so as to clasp the ribs of the frame. The object of plates of this description is to obtain a perfect shot-proof vessel, having its whole strength in the outside—a mode of construction which will save the great expense of a heavy wood backing, as at present.

More Dangerous than Amusing.—The following incident is related in the Stockton (Cal.) *Argus* of April 2d:

A startling explosion occurred in the boot and shoe establishment of Frank Seilnach, on El Dorado street, yesterday morning at nine o'clock. It appears that some weeks since, Seilnach placed about a pound of powder in a stove he was not using, to hide it from his children. Yesterday being a cold stormy day, his hands concluded to put up the stove and have a fire. Not examining the contents, they applied a match to the shavings and wood they had placed in it, and the natural result was, the stove was blown into some twenty pieces, one going through the ceiling overhead. Although three persons were around, fortunately none were seriously injured. One by the name of Pool, anxious to secure a good warming, was standing with his back to the stove at the time, when one piece struck him on the back of his legs, causing him to fall backwards upon the remnants of the stove and the fire. His two comrades pulled him off the burning wood, before he was much damaged. Seilnach was on the street at the time of the explosion, and not knowing what was going on, he thought somebody was firing the cannon, and he remarked, "there must be some good news!" Anyhow, he hid the powder in a safe place, for no one has yet seen it!

A Lone Union Man.—The Louisville *Journal* says:

When the Federal troops occupied Clarksville, Tenn., they found among the citizens but one Union man. We have from a reliable source, interesting reminiscences of this gallant Union man of Clarksville. His name is Peart, and he is sixty years of age. The arguments of the secession leaders never for a moment swerved him, nor did the threats of the rebel mob at all terrify him. Early in the rebellion the minister of the church, of which he was a member, preached a violent secession sermon, which was enthusiastically received by the congregation generally, but it was too much for the gallant Peart, who rose in the midst of the discourse and bade the minister good morning, thereby censuring the minister and proclaiming his own loyalty.

Gutta Percha Cement.—D. McKay, of Oxford, England, makes a gutta percha cement for uniting articles of leather, wood, paper, etc., by dissolving the gutta percha, cut in small pieces, in the bisulphide of carbon, exposed to the atmosphere. It has been customary to dissolve gutta percha and such resin gums in the preparation, kept in a close vessel, but by exposing it to the atmosphere during the period of action it absorbs some oxygen and becomes more adhesive.

ROUTES TO CARIBOO.

Facts for the Public.

READ! READ!!

THE HOPE, YALE, BOSTON BAR —AND— LYTTON ROUTE! IS THE ONLY CHEAP AND DIRECT ROUTE TO THE NORTHERN MINES.

LOOK AT THE MAP OF B. C. AND examine the line of the Yale and Lytton route and the line of the Douglas-Lillooet route and see for yourselves. Then consider that you have nearly a dozen different fares to pay to different individuals, over different lakes, portages, &c. in the short distance of 100½ miles on the Douglas route, and compare these with the fact that there is uninterrupted steam travel to Yale, and but one fare to pay. You can walk from Yale to Lytton in two days, and when there you will find that you have saved in travelling expenses nearly sufficient to carry you to Quesnelle River.

Ask any disinterested party who has traveled both routes and you will receive all the proof you desire.

Mule Trains will leave Lytton for Quesnelle River and the Cariboo Mines almost every day during the Packing Season.

Freight and Passengers will be carried from Lytton to the mines at less charges than from any other point in lower British Columbia.

THE FRASER RIVER ROUTE

Is the only route through the interior of British Columbia provided with Hotels for the accommodation of persons en route to the Mines.

From Lytton the traveler ascends Thompson River a distance of 20 miles, and crossing that stream at Cook & Kimball's Ferry, passes into the valley of the Bonaparte and into the great "Brigade Trail," which leads on to Quesnelle River. Numbers of Miners will ascend the North Fork of Thompson River in canoes until they strike the great Cariboo Lake. The North Fork of Thompson and its tributaries are said to flow through a Rich Mineral Country equal to the famous Cariboo Range. Those who desire to go to the Cariboo Mines via the North Fork of the Thompson, can obtain all necessary supplies at Lytton.

☞ Read the following

TABLE OF DISTANCES,

Carefully Compiled from information furnished by reliable Packers and Miners:

From Fort Yale to Spuzzume,	11 miles.
Thence to Boston Bar,	14
Forest House,	18
Lytton City,	20
Nicomin,	10
Cook & Kimball's Ferry,	10
McLean's,	30
Scotty's,	8
The Mound,	6
Upper Crossing Bonaparte,	10
Green Lake,	12
Bridge Creek,	25
Lake La Hache,	20
Deep Creek,	12
Williams' Lake,	18
Ten-Mile Creek,	10
Round Tent,	10
Beaver Lake,	20
Little Lake,	16
Quesnelle City,	7

At all the above places good Accommodations for both Man and Beast can be found. The superiority of the Yale and Lytton Route to Quesnelle River, in connection with the Public Houses along the Road, is inducement sufficient to direct all travelers who consider time, safety and accommodations of any importance.

☞ If you desire to get to the Cariboo Country, avoiding delay and unnecessary expense,

Go the Hope, Yale and Lytton Route.

1000 MEN WANTED to work on the Wagon Road from Yale to the Cariboo Mines. See advertisements. ap4 1mdaw

MINERS, ATTENTION

Nearest Highway to Cariboo VIA Douglas and Lillooet.

Read the truth and judge for yourselves.

Fare from New Westminster to Douglas per steamer Union, $1.

Fare from Douglas to Lillooet, by Stages and Steamers, not to exceed $20.

Or if you wish to walk over a good Wagon Road, the fare over the three Lakes, $1 for each Lake.

AMOUNT OF LAND TRAVEL OVER the Wagon Road as follows:

From Douglas to Handcock's,	4 miles.
Thence to Perry's,	6 "
" Hensley's,	1 "
" Chapels',	3 "
" Gowan's,	2 "
" Stein's (Hot Springs),	4 "
" Joice's,	4 "
" Willieme',	4 "
" Pemberton, over the Lillooet Lakes, now connected by Steamers, (fare, $1)	20 "
" Half-Way House,	12 "
" Anderson Lake,	12 "
From Anderson and Seaton Lakes to Port Seaton (fare $1 on each Lake),	34 "
Thence to Lillooet Flat,	3½
Whole distance from Douglas to Lillooet, by land, over a good Wagon Road,	55½

Remember that Lillooet is 45 Miles above Lytton.

From Lillooet to Quesnelle City, per present Route, as follows:

From Lillooet to Fountain,	7 miles.
Thence to Pavilion,	11 "
" Leon's	11 "
" Big Bar Creek,	16 "
" Canoe Creek,	18 "
" Dog Creek,	10 "
" Alkali,	12 "
" Chimney Creek,	17 "
" Williams' Lake,	7 "
" Deep Creek,	10 "
" Round Tent,	10 "
" Beaver Lake,	20 "
" Little Lake,	16 "
" Quesnelle City,	7 "

Making the entire distance (per present Route), by land, from Douglas to Quesnelle City, 227½ miles, or 81½ miles less of land travel than the Yale and Lytton Route.

The Wagon Road now being constructed by Messrs. G. B. Wright & Co., and which will be opened for foot travelers or horsemen by the first of May, will shorten the present Route 20 miles, which will increase the difference in distance of land travel in favor of the Douglas-Lillooet Route to 101½ miles.

Good Houses will be found at all the points named, where feed for man and beast can be obtained.

One thousand Mules and Horses will start from Lillooet for the Cariboo Mines during the month of April. Stages will be placed on the Wagon Road now being constructed from Lillooet to Williams' Lake as fast as completed.

The distances above stated from Douglas to Lillooet over the Wagon Road have been ascertained by actual measurement; and from Lillooet up, from the most reliable source—viz., the Packers and Miners. ap1 3mdaw

Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia

HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the

BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion,

and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP,

it forms an agreeable Effervescing Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by

DINNEFORD & CO., 172, New Bond street, London;

And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World. fe19 1yw

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

The News.

The news by the Jonathan yesterday at first appeared as though the Federals, under Generals Grant and Buel, had dealt a death-blow to Beauregard and Cottondom in all the country West and South of the Alleghanies. Our San Francisco exchanges had expatiated in the most exulting style over the victory at Pittsburg Landing. It was at once immortalized as the Waterloo of America. But subsequently a dispatch five days later threw new light on the victory; or, to speak more correctly, it mystified the matter completely. The only thing of which our readers may at all feel certain of is, that there has been a sharp fight at Pittsburg Landing, which is about sixteen miles from Corinth, Mississippi, the head-quarters of Beauregard. Rebel and Federal accounts agree that the fight did occur; but each claim a victory. On the other hand we have one telegram stating that Beauregard was "shut up" in Corinth; and another that he was retreating towards Richmond. What the real state of affairs is, it is impossible to discover from the dispatches. The next advices are likely to give reliable accounts of the battle.

Except the fight between Grant and Beauregard, there appears to be very little important news from the South and West. In fact, in Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee, matters appear perfectly quiet; almost as much so as the Federals could expect. The vigor with which Federal generals are pushing South indicate that it is their intention to quiet the whole West and South as far as New Orleans before the yellow fever makes its appearance. If Beauregard is at Corinth he is not likely to rest there long. The Federals cannot afford it. They cannot besiege him there in summer. They will have to dislodge him whilst the weather is cool, or be defeated in trying. The fighting, then, in that quarter is not ended, except the telegram be true that the Confederates are retreating towards Richmond.

We are still without any definite information as to the movements of Gen. McClellan. But there is no doubt that the real seat of war is still in Virginia as it has been for nearly a year. The main line of the rebels appears to stretch from Yorktown to Richmond. If we can trust rebel accounts—and they are all that the Federals will allow to pass over the wires—we may conclude that McClellan is directing his whole operations that way with the design of capturing Richmond; and from the general tenor of the news we may expect to hear within a brief period of some very sharp fighting in that quarter.

On the coast we note no successes worth narrating. What Burnside is doing in Albemarle Sound, or the forces at Port Royal and Savannah we have not a word. Neither have we any news as to what the Federal expeditions are about in the Gulf. Corinth and Virginia appear to be the chief points of moment. Let the Confederates be driven out of the former stronghold, and the whole war will be in a nutshell—confined to Virginia—the coast being a trifle to reduce. With the continuous preparations ever since the Bull Run affair, the Federals ought to succeed before June in becoming masters of Virginia. But it cannot be denied—judging from the slow movements of McClellan—that the Confederates must be very strong there; and if so the conquest of Virginia promises to be a difficult problem to solve.

Passenger Statistics for the first Quarter 1862.

We have been at some pains to keep an account of the passengers who have arrived and left the Colony this year. It is a very difficult matter to get correct statistics on the subject. The Custom House regulations are chiefly enforced in reference to vessels arriving from outside the Straits. So far as the departure of passengers is concerned, we are not aware whether the first vestige of account is yet kept by the Harbormaster. Consequently the statistics of passengers which we give are nothing more than an approximation. They are, however, sufficiently accurate to enable our readers to form a tolerably correct idea of the number of persons who have arrived and left the Colony during the first three months of this year.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED FIRST QUARTER 1862.

	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	Total.
San Francisco	137	247	621	1005
Port Townsend	62	90	38	190
London	..	9	..	9
Honolulu	..	16	4	20
New Westminster	43	12	91	146
Totals	242	374	754	1370

PASSENGERS LEFT FIRST QUARTER 1862.

	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	Total.
San Francisco	55	55	75	205
Port Townsend	30	35	19	84
London	..	..	27	27
Sickeen	9	20	67	96
New Westminster	68	33	330	441
Bentinck Arm	..	14	..	14
Totals	162	157	518	867

From this statement it appears that during the first quarter the arrivals were 1370, and the departures 867, or an increase to our population at the end of the quarter of 503 persons. There were doubtless a good many more passengers to and from Puget Sound than we have given, but we have no account of them, owing to the small vessels not reporting the passengers that they brought and carried away. It will be observed that San Francisco has sent us the most immigrants, whilst the majority of the departures were for British Columbia.

Jury System.

The way in which our jury-men are treated is scarcely bearable. They are first dragged out of town to a place where neither comfort nor refreshment can be had. They are kept away from their business too long, by the kill-time habits of the court; and to cap the climax when they do appear in answer to their names they are often dismissed to a certain day. Then when they appear they are dismissed again, till their patience is really worn out. As an instance, the jury at the present Assizes were summoned, then dismissed to one day last week. They then were dismissed till next Wednesday. Such trifling with the time of forty or fifty jurors is highly censurable. It is a tax on the most industrious portion of our population that can scarcely be submitted to—more particularly among our mechanics. They are taken away from their work and thus lose their wages, merely to dance attendance on Judge Cameron, the Attorney General, and a lot of lawyers. They don't grumble at having to do jury duty when it is to be done; but they are most decidedly opposed to being trifled with; and very properly too. There are two things the Judge has to learn and put in practice. 1. To learn how to put business through quickly without listening to the long-winded debates, snarling and carpings of lawyers. 2. When the Assizes or any other court requiring jurors is opened, its business ought to be put through at once, before the business of another court is commenced. Were these points attended to, we would hear far less of complaint from jurors about the wasting of their time through the intolerable slothfulness of court officials. Jurors would far rather give a week or ten days and be done, than come and go, and go and come constantly, without even being empannelled on a case. All the improvements that can be imagined in our jury system can never cause such radical defects as have their sole origin in the bench or the unnecessary postponements and delays of court. If circumstances render a postponement imperative, the court should either advertise it or give notice to the jurors through the Sheriff; not draw them from work in the middle of the day, and effect no good purpose.

MURDER AT SACRAMENTO.—We condense the following from the Sacramento *Bee* of Saturday evening, April 12th:

At 1 o'clock last night, [Saturday morning,] at the northeast corner of K and Second streets, James Kennedy was shot and instantly killed by Edward F. Hunter, a lawyer of Sonora, Tuolumne county, who is conducting the defense of Davis, *alias* Keiger, arrested a short time since for the murder of Mills at Marysville, 12 years ago. By virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, Keiger was to be brought to-day before Judge Bliss, of Yuba county, and Hunter was to appear in his behalf. Officer Martz, who arrested Hunter, tells us that at 1 o'clock last night he passed the corner referred to, and saw four young men standing together and talking. Their names were Merker, Taylor, Botts and Kennedy. He passed them and proceeded up the east side of Second street, and when opposite the Verandah, heard the report of a pistol. The officer immediately turned back, and on reaching the corner, saw the body of a dead man stretched across the sidewalk, and a man standing at the feet, looking at the corpse. The body was at once recognized as that of Kennedy, whose three companions had fled rapidly up K street. On hearing the discharge of the pistol several persons came over from the Bank Exchange. Officer Martz make the remark, "Can no one tell me who shot this man?" To which Hunter coolly replied, "I did, sir."

Martz said, "Then I arrest you—give me your pistol."

Hunter hesitated about giving up his weapon, whereupon the officer put his hand behind his back and drew out one of Colt's improved pistols of latest patent and small size. By this weapon Kennedy had been killed. Hunter was taken to the police office, and on arriving there he was asked if he had any more weapons about him. He drew from his left breast a six-shooter. He said that a man had struck him once and was attempting to do so a second time, when self-defense compelled him to kill his assailant. The body of Kennedy was at once taken to the rooms of the Coroner. On the other hand, it is said that Hunter walked up to the four young men and looked intently in their faces, at which Kennedy asked, "What are you looking at us for?" At this moment the words "son of a b—" were used, and the report of a pistol was heard. The ball entered the left breast, just below the shoulder-blade. The external bleeding was very great, and a stream of blood marked the spot where Kennedy was shot. An inquest was held on Saturday, when the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder against Hunter. The deceased was known by the name of "Jimmy the Rat." He was unmarried, and a native of Ireland. Hunter was intoxicated at the time of the murder. According to the evidence at the inquest there did not appear to have been the slightest justification or palliation for so terrible a crime.

Arrivals from the River—Later from Cariboo.

The steamers Enterprise and Caledonia arrived on Friday from New Westminster with about 15 passengers. The steamers are making regular trips to Yale and Hope; the Moody on her last trip took 40 tons to Yale, and returned to Harrison River to load. The Fraser has risen 20 inches at Yale The trail was open from Yale to Lytton, on Sunday last, when 30 or 40 animals left the former place for above. Large numbers of canoes are loading for the cañons.

From Cariboo we have dates to the 3d of April. A miner who wintered on Williams' Creek, arrived by the Enterprise. He reports three feet of snow on Antler, where there was much more at that time last year. Good stocks of provisions are stored at the Forks of Quesnelle. The Cornish Company who have passed the winter in tunnelling above Steele's claim, on Williams' creek, have struck a prospect which will pay $60 per day. The ground is deeply frozen. Animals were passing into the Forks of Quesnelle from Beaver Lake.

NANAIMO.—A party of Nanaimoites left on the 15th in a canoe for Sickeen River.... The workmen on the new shaft have finished sinking; but the miners are not working, as the machinery and pit-head work are not finished. They will renew their labors in a few days.

PATAHOTIC.—At an expense of about $100 the Deluge Engine Company have erected a fine staff, surmounted with a fireman's hat and trumpet, in front of their house.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, April 25.

THE WOMAN-WHIPPER.—Wm. Rothwell, whose wife broke her leg on Good Friday, while endeavoring to escape from his fury, appeared before Mr. Pemberton yesterday. Mr. Smith, Superintendent of Police, testified that Rothwell was in the habit of whipping his wife and the neighbors complained of him as a general nuisance, and feared that he might, in one of his tantrums, fire the town, or do something equally as desperate. Mr. Wilcox testified that he called on Mrs. Rothwell the other day when she told him that her husband had not struck, but she was fearful that he would do so, and was therefore leaving the house in a hurry. "The amount of it is," said the witness, "the woman's the boss, and the neighbors say its six of one and half-a-dozan of the other. She's got all the man's property made over to her and she wants to get rid of him. She offered him $20 to sign a deed of seperation and leave; but he scorned to do so." The prisoner denied the soft impeachment of whipping his wife and attributed the unfortunate leg-breaking business to a heavy frost which had fallen the night before and covered the ground, causing his better-half to slip. Mr. Pemberton again remanded the case for three days.

WHO IS SHE?—The mysterious female who delights to exhibit her fair proportions in male attire and rejoices in her ability to ride in public astraddle of a horse, is reported to have been seen again on the Esquimalt road yesterday. She was attired in a light cassimere coat, knee-breeches and a high black hat. Her long hair was very neatly turned under. Accompanying the mysterious female was another feminine, who seemed to possess a little more modesty—not to mention decency—than her companion, and sported a lady's black riding habit. The pair visited the camels, and it was while they were inspecting the little stranger which came to town the other night that the gait and carriage of the disguised female betrayed her sex to several bystanders. After spending a few minutes with the camels they re-mounted their steeds and rode leisurely into town. Who they were, or where they came from is a mystery, but the one in breeches is said to be the lady who so astonished the Esquimalters by her appearance among them in a similar costume about two weeks ago.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.—Dr. Richard Shea died yesterday at the residence of Bishop Demers, aged 75 years. Dr. Shea was a native of the county of Cork, Ireland, had resided in Victoria since 1854, and was greatly esteemed and respected. A notable circumstance connected with his decease is the fact that on Tuesday, two days before his death, the doctor, having been for some time in delicate health, visited several families with whom he was on terms of intimacy, and after informing them that he felt his end approaching, bade them an affectionate and tearful farewell. Returning home on the same evening he took to his bed and closed his eyes in death yesterday. The funeral service will be held at the Catholic church tomorrow, at 8 A. M.

ASSAY OFFICES.—Two new assay offices will shortly open here—one by Mr. Mollitor, in connection with Messrs. Livingston & Co., bankers, who are now doing business in California; and the other by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. The new brick building now in process of erection on Yates street, nearly opposite Waddington Alley, will be devoted to the uses of a banking-house and assay establishment by Mr. Mollitor and Messrs. Livingston & Co.; and Wells, Fargo & Co. will erect a suitable building at the rear of their present structure. The public will no doubt receive with much satisfaction this piece of news, as they will be guaranteed in future entire immunity from the recurrence of any such disreputable affairs as the Marchand embezzlement.

PROGRESSING.—The gas-works buildings are approaching completion. The commodious brick office is roofed over, and the house for the gasometer is also nearly finished. The walls of the main brick building are completed and the grounds have been graded and prepared for the reception of the machinery. The apparatus discharged from the Salamander was taken around to Rock Bay in lighters. The main pipes are now laid through Wharf, Johnson, and Yates streets as far as Government. In two months' time, at the outside, it is believed that everything will be in readiness for supplying the town with gas.

SUPREME COURT.—BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.—Reinhart and Sutro, Assignees of Craner, a bankrupt, *vs.* Jones.—Mr. Cary (instructed by Mr. Drake), for plaintiffs; Mr. Ring and Mr. McCreight (instructed by Mr. Dennes) for defendant. This trial commenced yesterday, and at six o'clock, the plaintiffs' case not having closed, the further hearing was fixed for to-day.

PUBLIC CISTERNS.—The two new cisterns for the use of the Fire Department have been commenced—one at the corner of Johnson and Government streets and the other at the foot of Yates street, near Wharf. The work is being prosecuted under the direction of Mr. Dickson, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

THE "NARAIMISIC."—This bark yesterday discharged the remainder of her cargo at St. Ours' wharf, and will sail to-day for Port Discovery to load with lumber for the San Francisco market.

ARRIVAL OF THE "OTTER."—The steamer Otter, with a few passengers, arrived last night from New Westminster. She brought not one word of news.

SATURDAY, April 26.

THE SMALL POX AND THE INDIANS.—The Indians report two of their brethren as having died of this disease lately, and say that it has reached Fort Simpson. Dr. Helmcken has vaccinated over 500 natives since the disease first made its appearance here. There are two diseases that Indians dread beyond all others, viz.: the measles and the small pox. On Thursday several Nalinett Indians (who live near Cape Flattery) called on the Governor and said that they had been deputized by their tribe to ascertain whether there was any truth in a story told them by some white scamps that Gov. Douglas was about to send the small pox among them for the purpose of killing off the tribe and getting their land. They were assured that they had been hoaxed, and left the next day for their home. There is a funny report going the rounds, to the effect that vaccine "scabs" have become merchantable articles with the natives. They preserve them carefully and sell them for two "bits" apiece for the benefit of their brethren who remained above last winter, and are now looked for down. One of the old chiefs has gone into the vaccination business at the Indian village and expects to make a good thing by practicing as soon as the Northerners get down.

MORTALITY AMONG THE INDIANS.—Since the above was written we learn from Rev. A. C. Garrett that the small-pox is creating fearful ravages at the Chimsean village. Twenty have died within the past few days; four died yesterday, and one body lies unburied on the beach, having no friends, and the others are afraid to touch it. Those buried are only covered with two or three inches of dirt, and it is feared that the disease will spread. Great alarm exists at the village, and it is thought that nearly the whole tribe will be swept away. We have not heard what action the authorities will take.

HORRIBLE.—The rumor of a horrible occurrence at the Indian Reservation reached us yesterday. It is said that on Wednesday a white man in a canoe came to the Indian Reservation and encamped near the Chimsean village; during the afternoon he invited a Chimsean Indian and his wife to his tent and gave them a pailful of molasses and some biscuits, which they carried home, partook of themselves and gave to their family and friends. During the night all who had ate of the food were taken violently ill and before morning four of them had died. The remainder recovered after suffering excruciating agony for many hours. This story the Indians told to several gentlemen who are old settlers and who understand the language perfectly. The supposition is that the white man, who is at present unknown, placed poison in the food for the purpose of revenging himself for a real or fancied injury inflicted by one or more of the victims. The matter requires a rigid investigation.

LEG CRUSHED.—Yesterday evening, at six o'clock, as the steamer Gov. Douglas was being brought to the Hudson Bay Company's wharf, the high wind drove her with violence against a small schooner at the end of the second pier. A man named Henry, who was seated on the schooner with both legs hanging over the side, attempted to fend off the approaching steamer with one leg, while he unfortunately allowed the other to remain hanging over the side, and, as a very natural consequence, it was dreadfully crushed between the two boats. He was conveyed to the Hospital and received proper medical treatment It is thought that amputation will be necessary. The schooner was slightly damaged by the collision. The accident was unavoidable.

A LIQUOR CASE.—The Oriental Hotel, at the corner of Yates street and Oriental Alley, contains two bars—one on Yates street and the other on Oriental Alley—but for both bars only one license was taken out by the proprietor. Two of the police on Thursday arrested the keeper of the bar on the alley for selling liquor without a license; but on the proprietor swearing that the profits of both bars descended to the uttermost depths of his own particular purse, the case was dismissed—thus establishing as a precedent that a man may sell liquor from as many bars as he likes, provided they are all under one roof and the proceeds are realized by the person in whose name the license is obtained.

SHAMEFUL.—On Tuesday we alluded to a man-trap in the shape of a gang-plank leading to the steamer Enterprise and the want of a light on the wharf to warn people of the danger. No notice was taken of our item, and on Thursday night two miners nearly lost their lives by slipping from the plank into the harbor. They were rescued by bystanders with great difficulty. The shameful apathy exhibited by the Company in this matter is the subject of general comment, and we suggest that if immediate steps be not taken on their part to protect the lives of fellow-citizens who may be called to pass over their wharves, that the authorities detail a policeman to see that everything is safe, and charge the Company with the expense.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The Speaker and Messrs. Cary, Tolmie, Burnaby, McDonald, and Harris were present yesterday ....Mr. Tolmie introduced a bill to authorize the closing of a portion of the North Road, when the new lines are completed.... Mr. Cary introduced the Supply bills, which embodies the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Estimates....House then adjourned till Monday next, at 3, p. m., when the two Loan Bills will be taken into consideration.

DISMISSED.—The suit of Cain *vs.* Norris was yesterday dismissed in the Supreme Court—the plaintiff having failed to file an amended bill as ordered by the court. The plaintiff was ordered to pay the costs of suit, but has left for Cariboo.

REINHART AND SUTRO *vs.* JONES.—At the sitting of the court yesterday morning, a conference took place between the counsel on both sides in this suit, which ended in a compromise, the plaintiffs withdrawing charges of fraudulent conduct against the defendant Jones. This compromise puts an end to the suit.

COALING.—The schooner Alpha yesterday discharged seventy-one tons of coal at Esquimalt for the use of Her Majesty's ships there stationed.

ARRIVED.—The bark Ionia, Capt. Bartlett, arrived last night in 14 days from San Francisco. She brings six passengers and a full cargo, and is consigned to Pickett & Co.

COURT OF ASSIZES.—This Court was yesterday further adjourned until Wednesday of next week, at 10 A. M. The jurors who were in attendance had their long tramp for nothing.

REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. Franklin sold yesterday corner lots on Store, Discovery, Government and Pembroke streets, at from $660 to $760 each. Other lots in the same neighborhood brought from $290 to $310 each.

His Excellency the Governor departed for New Westminster on Thursday night.

MONDAY, April 28.

THE SMALL POX.—About twelve cases of this dreadful disease were yesterday to be seen at the encampment of Chimsean Indians. Two deaths occurred on Sabbath night, and several of the patients appear at their last gasp. They are confined singly in small tents near the collection of Chimsean huts, and are cared for by their relatives and friends and supplied with medicines and necessaries from the Church Mission fund, by Rev. A. C Garrett. The dead bodies have been removed from the beach and buried. As soon as a death occurs in a hut and the body has been removed, the house is torn down by its owner and the lumber removed to a new site, a few yards distant, and re-erected. The blankets and clothing used by the deceased are not destroyed. A few of the Chimseans have fled from the encampment and removed their families and household goods to *small houses within the limits of the town*; but the majority seem very indifferent at the work of disease and death which is going on around. Yesterday morning we noticed one of the sufferers apparently in the last stage of the disease—his body covered with corruption and sores, and the death-rattle sounding in his throat—while not five paces away sat a dozen or fifteen young bucks, his late associates, or may be his relatives, engaged in gambling, quite as unconcerned and indifferent as if the small pox were a thousand miles away. The Chimseans at their village number, men women and children, some 300 souls—about ten per cent of which number have died or are hopelessly ill with the disease. The story about the white men putting poison into some molasses and crackers, turns out to be nonsense. The report originated from the death of several members of one family by small pox. No cases are reported to have occurred among the other tribes. Rev. Mr. Garrett is assiduous in his efforts to render the poor wretches as comfortable as possible, and to prevent the spread of the disease. Bishop Hills, we understand, with most praiseworthy zeal, has ordered the procurement of a suitable building for the occupation of the patients. We hope that those Indians who have taken refuge at houses within the limits of the town, will be sought out immediately, and compelled to remove to a remote quarter. As the cases at the Chimsean village are of the most virulent type, the danger of a spread of the disease is very great, and every precaution must be taken by citizens to guard against contagion.

PROF. BUSHELL'S FAREWELL.—The Theatre was crowded on Saturday night, on the occasion of Prof. Bushell's farewell. The usual electrical exercises were gone through, with the addition of a remarkable experiment on a dead sheep. In electro-biology six cloochmen and six bucks were introduced, but no impression was made upon them by the manipulations of the operator. Two of the audience were, however, "drawn" to the stage by the Professor, and made to perform some very strange and ludicrous antics. The Professor's engagement here has proved a highly successful one, and he will leave to-morrow for Cariboo; but will lecture at all the towns and mining camps *en route*. Professor B. takes with him the good wishes of Vancouverans, and we commend him to the kind attention of British Columbians.

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The parade of the Fire Department will come off on Thursday next. The Department of this city and of New Westminster will be the guests of the Tiger Engine Company. At 12 o'clock, m., after the Companies have fallen in with their apparatus, the line of march will be as follows: Along Wharf street to Yates street; up Yates to Government; Government to Pandora; Pandora to Douglas; Douglas to Yates; Yates to Government; along Government to James' Bay bridge, and thence to the Government buildings. Returning, the companies will cross the bridge to Humboldt street; along Humboldt to Douglas; Douglas to Fort; Fort to Quadra; Quadra to Kane; Kane to Blanchard; Blanchard to Yates; Yates to Langley street, and Ringo's Hotel, where the firemen will partake of dinner. After dinner the Tigers will escort their guests to their respective houses, and then return home and dismiss. The band of H. M. ship Topaze will be in attendance. In the evening the festivities will conclude with a ball at the Hotel de France, one-half of the proceeds from which will be devoted to the benefit of the Firemen's Charitable Fund. The Tigers have used and are still doing every exertion to make the affair equal if not superior to anything of the kind that has ever taken place here.

INJUSTICE.—Our paragraph of Saturday, regarding the tumbling into the harbor of two miners from the steamer Enterprise, does Capt. Mouat injustice. The first man who went into the water was drunk and walked overboard, and the other followed to save the first. There were plenty of lights around at the time, and two good planks leading to the steamer were down. We make the above correction on the authority of an eye-witness to the occurrence.

OFF.—The Eliza Anderson, looking as bright as a new sovereign, left the harbor yesterday morning for Olympia and way ports. The Anderson has been newly coppered and with the new boiler and important improvements to her

machinery makes excellent time. She is expected to return to-morrow night.

THE "NANAIMO PACKET."—This schooner has been released by Collector Hamly, of New Westminster, the owners having settled for an alleged infraction of the revenue laws of the sister colony, for which offence she was seized.

AMPUTATED.—The leg of Henry, who was so badly injured on Friday night by the collision between the steamer Gov. Douglas and a schooner, was amputated by Dr. Dickson. The patient is doing well.

☞ The Emily Harris, with a cargo of Nanaimo coal for Her Majesty's ships, arrived at Esquimalt.

☞ The bark Ionia is discharging cargo on the Hudson Bay Company's wharf.

DROWNED.—A black man named Simons was drowned off Beechar Bay on Wednesday last, by the upsetting of a canoe. The boat came ashore.

SWAN.—A flock of several hundred swan, bound northward, passed over the town last evening.

TUESDAY, April 29.

THE SMALL POX.—Two deaths occurred among the Chimseans yesterday from small pox, and Rev. Mr. Garrett, who is untiring in his exertions to alleviate the distresses of the sufferers, reported two fresh cases. Mr. G. was unable to learn of any member of another tribe having been attacked. The Songish Indians, greatly alarmed at the near approach of the disease, have loaded their canoes with *iktas*, and will leave for their fishing-grounds on San Juan Island early this morning. King Freesy says his tribe are "*hiyou quash*," because of the affliction which has fallen on the Chimseans, but he firmly believes that they are visited with the small pox as a punishment for their many sins. Two or three loaded canoes from the Northern encampment crossed the harbor yesterday, and from the appearance of things we judge that the occupants were bound for the ravine to take up a summer's residence. Their presence in that quarter may prove highly detrimental to the health of the town. Three white people in town are afflicted with the disease. Last evening orders were issued by the Commissioner of Police to his officers to prevent the entrance of Indians into the town, and the Chimseans were given one day in which to leave the limits of the town, with their sick. One of the gunboats will assist in the enforcement of these orders.

BURGLARY.—The bowling alley of Mr. Alex. Clink, on Waddington alley, was entered by burglars some time before daylight yesterday morning, and a cash-box, fifty cents in cash, half a dozen bottles of old tom gin, and a box of cigars, carried away. The cash-box was picked up on Colonial Market alley, by Mr. Booth, carrier of the COLONIST, about half past two o'clock on the same morning. It had been broken open, the papers examined, and a few of little value abstracted. The remainder were left in the box. Mr. Clink believes that the burglary was affected for the purpose of depriving him of some valuable documents which he is known to have in his possession, but was not quite green enough to leave down town.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ENTERPRISE."—The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster at 11 o'clock last night. Deplorable accounts are given of the scarcity of provisions. The merchants are reported out of the necessaries. The trails are black with men and animals pushing northward, and there is not the least chance of supplying one-half of the number with food. A few men have reached Cariboo, and a scarcity is feared there. Nothing had been done at Cariboo up to the 6th inst.; weather quite cold.

THE "HERMANN."—The steamship Hermann brought nearly 600 passengers, a fair freight and 750 head of sheep, 50 head of beef cattle and 110 pack animals. The Oregon with the express and mails left San Francisco for this port two hours before the Hermann, very heavily loaded with freight and passengers, and is expected to-day. The Hermann left for Bellingham Bay with the mules at 10 o'clock last night and will return to-day.

OPENING SALE.—The opening sale at Mr. McCrea's new and extensive auction room was numerously attended by up-country and town buyers yesterday. The sale was the largest ever held here, and excellent prices were obtained for most of the articles offered. A collation was spread by Mr. McCrea, and his numerous friends and customers drank to the health of the proprietor and the success of the institution in bumpers of champagne.

GET VACCINATED.—We repeat our often expressed warning to our towns-people to get vaccinated. The small-pox, in its most virulent form, is creating fearful ravages among the Indians, and it is a duty which every good citizen owes to society as well as himself to get vaccinated. No person is secure without undergoing the operation at least once in seven years.

FOR BENTINCK ARM.—The schooner Cadboro, Capt. Howard, has been placed on the berth for Bentinck Arm, to which point freight and passengers will be taken on favorable terms. Mr. Pearson, the Coast Route guide, will accompany the expedition.

SUPREME COURT.—Yesterday this Court was occupied in the trial of the suit of Pickett *vs.* Robson, to recover £20 2s. 9d. for flour sold by plaintiff to defendant. Judgment reserved.

QUICKEST TRIP.—The steamship Hermann made the trip from this port to San Francisco in 70 hours lacking 5 minutes, from dock to dock.

☞ The steamer Caledonia, with 50 passengers and 25 tons freight, left for New Westminster yesterday.

PRISON.—Tenders will be received on or before Monday next, for supplying the prison with meat, bread, groceries, etc., for three months.

☞ There are 12 patients at the Royal Hospital.

☞ A case of small-pox has resulted fatally at Port Townsend, W. T.

The Small-Pox Among the Indians.

When it was first intimated that one or two cases of *varioloid* had made its appearance in this place, we predicted that if proper precautions were not taken at once to prevent that loathsome disease from spreading, the Indians on the Reserve would become infected and through them spread itself throughout the colony. We regret to say, that so far as the Indians are concerned our prediction has been verified. It now remains to be seen whether prompt steps will be taken to confine the small-pox to the Chimseens. Some twenty deaths have already occurred in their village; and so far as we have learned every case has been fatal. In a few days more we shall probably hear still more gloomy accounts of the continued ravages of the disease. The other fragments of tribes on the Reserve will doubtless become infected, and thus the Reserve will be made one huge lazar-house, in which its savage occupants will rot and die with the most revolting disease that ever afflicted the human race. Were it likely that the disease would only spread among the Indians, there might be those among us like our authorities who would rest undisturbed, content that the small-pox is a fit successor to the moral ulcer that has festered at our doors throughout the last four years. The chances are that the pestilence will spread among our white population, a fit judgment for their intolerable wickedness in allowing such a nest of filth and crime to accumulate within sight of their houses, and within the hearing of our church bells. There is nothing to prevent its spreading, except the savage superstition that instinctively leaves the diseased to suffer and die uncared for and alone. Beyond that one preventitive, there is not a solitary preventive measure. The Indians have free access to the town day and night. They line our streets, fill the pit in our theatre, are found at nearly every open door during the day and evening in the town; and are even employed as servants in our dwellings, and in the culinery departments of our restaurants and hotels. Even such as are employed as servants are in frequent communication with their friends, visiting the town or living on the Reserve. In addition, those who fall victims to the virus are buried near the surface and near the town where everybody walks out occasionally, and as a matter of course the effluvia at present, or a slight disturbance of the grave hereafter, may revive and spread the infection.

It requires no further comment to show what a terrible scourge we are nursing at our doors—tolerating in our very midst—a scourge that may strike down our best citizens at any moment, as a sacrifice—sacrificed to the lust, cupidity, and culpable negligence of our citizens, and our authorities. What is more, the reports of such a disease existing among the Indians in the vicinity of the town, is calculated to alarm immigrants, and not improbably have a tendency to keep them away. The most vigorous means, then, should be adopted to-day—should be adopted at once. The entire Indian population should be removed from the Reservation to a place remote from communication with the whites; whilst the infected houses with all their trumpery should be burned to ashes, and the graves of the dead covered so thoroughly as to make the escape of effluvia impossible. This duty and other regulations devolves on our citizens. It remains for them to act forthwith, so that families may be freed from alarm, and in order to let the news go forth that visitors are not exposed to contagion here. No half-way measures can be tolerated with safety; nor no whining about Indian trade can be allowed to interfere with the purification of the Reserve. We are assured that the Indians cannot be removed because the Governor is absent in British Columbia! The Police Commissioner can do nothing in his absence; nor no one else in authority! Are we then to remain inactive whilst our *factotum* Governor is absent? Never! In the absence of the Governor, in the absence of a Town Council with authority to enforce sanitory regulations, let our citizens improvise a Board of Health. Let them meet today. Let them call a public meeting at once. Let them take any means, no matter what, to protect their families from the pestilential scourge that is hovering among the savages on the out skirts of the town. We appeal to our authorities, our clergy, our leading citizens, to adopt vigorous measures without a moment's delay, as there are none to be lost.

Mexican Affairs.

NEW YORK, April 16.

The Columbia from Havana, with dates to the 3d April, has arrived. Dates from Vera Cruz are to April 1st; and from Mexico to the 28th of March.

Vice Admiral Turen had been arrested.

Gen. Robles was executed on the 22d of March for treason.

Juarez had demanded that Almonte should be given up, but the French refused.

Commonfort had been appointed by Juarez, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas.

"MIRACLES."—Dr. DeWolf, Phrenologist, delivered what he was pleased to term a "Sermon on Miracles," at Port Townsend, on Sunday night last, and so disgusted the towns-people with his blasphemous allusions to the creator and Holy writ, that he was next day refused permission to lecture on the science of phrenology in the only suitable building to be obtained for that purpose. His agent, White, also threatened with violence the editor of the *Northwest* if he dared to allude disrespectfully to the "sermon," whereupon the editor pitched into the "doctor" through the columns of his paper, and called him an "impostor," and many other unpalatable names, completely using him up. The "Doctor" left town the next day, fully convinced that "miracles" as performed by him would not take in Port Townsend.

NANAIMO.—The new pit at Nanaimo is now ready for the workmen, and it is thought that in a few days a considerable quantity of the coal will be ready for shipment to this place or San Francisco.

UP.—The barks W. H. Gauley, Wm Kirchner, Adelaide Cooper, Nellie Merril and Monitor, are up at San Francisco.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Determination of Blood to the Head, Flushings, Palpitation and Shortness of Breath are cured by these grand regulations of the heart's impulse. Under Holloway's grand specifics the current of blood throughout the body becomes steady and unchanged by the passing thought—hence the suffusion of the head and cheeks is avoided, and nervous embarrassment prevented. They, in like manner, remove excessive sensibility so often the opponent to the ease and grace inherent in the graceful and strong nerved frame, and eradicate the doubts of the nervous. In intellects declining from intense study, free living, or over anxiety, no equal remedy is attainable. Without exaggeration, they give muscular energy to the paralysed and ease to the pained.

BIRTH.

At New Westminster, B. C., on the 21st inst., the wife of Geo. Ramsay, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, by the Rev. E. Evans, D. D., Mr. John L. Taylor, to Miss Ellen Donahue, both of Victoria.

At Nanaimo, on the 15th inst., by Rev. Mr. Good, MR. EDWARD WALKER to SELINA, eldest daughter of Jesse Sage.

At Nanaimo, on the 19th March, 1862, by the Rev. E Robson, Wesleyan Minister, Mr Thos. Williams, of Wales, to Miss Christian Turner, of Nanaimo, V. I. California papers please copy.

At Holy Trinity Church, New Westminster, B. C., on Good Friday, by Rev. J Sheepshanks, M. A., Mr William Harris, of San Francisco, to Miss Adeline Waterford, New Westminster.

DIED.

At the residence of Bishop Demers, at 1:30, P. M., on Thursday, April 24th, Dr. Richard Shea, a native of the County Cark, Ireland, and graduate of St. Mary's University, Maryland, aged 75 years.

On Whidby Island, W. T., April 1st, 1862, of heart disease, John Robert Bond, a native of London England, aged 89 years, 5 months and 17 days. He bore his illness with Christian fortitude, and died confident of the mercy of his God.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr BROTHER JONATHAN, from San Francisco—Mrs Parkinson, Mrs Silver, C H Alvord, S Reed and lady, Mrs. Gray, J Kurtz, G Winkler, D Shirpser, J B Robison, R B Fett, Mr Fargo, J Bartlett, M McLaughlin, F Fiedler, C A Persons, T H Frye, S Baum, M Norris, M Wheeler, Miss Bannett and sister, Miss Griffen, A H Spencer, J Brocas, M Birnbaum, W Mitchell, W McBrien, C Smith, D Disber, A J Robison, J Gurney, W Nolton, J Kugar & Bro., J Knox W Lewelling, A Colin, J Orr, J S Williams, R Beard, S Coates, F Mansin, J Kelly, G W Harris, D Donovan, G Scotten, J Cepp, J G Clark, J Millar, H Hessay, J Dobbins, A Munro, J D Maloney, D Murphy, G W Seatt, H Vail, R Edwards, R Johnson, A Johnson, J Young, H Heury, A McCabe, J Vincent, J Pinckney, J White, J McCarty, G Kail, A McKe, B Hencock, J K Suttley, J P Bulkley, S Forsyth, B F Glovar, and 160 others.

IMPORTS.

Per steamer HERMANN, from San Francisco, G S a Co., 7 bxs; G V 10 fkns butter; Golding, Deostar a Co, 1 bx; H E. 3 cs, Harris & Co. 1 cs; Jungerman, 1 cs clocks; J B 3 pgs counters; J Ellerhert 8 bags; J M, 21 pack saddles; J M Gray, 1 bx; K Gambits 1 cs 1 trunk; L & G. 2 cs; Lewis Lewis. 1 cs; L & Co, 5 pgs mdse; Langtey Bros. 9 bxs; L Coben, 2 bxs; M Carbouler 1 cs; Morris a Monet. 1 bag 1 basket; M, 2 cs 1 bis; M L F. 2 bles; Nelson & Co. 2 bxs; Mannet to, 18 pgs billiard tables; Reluhert Bros. 40 pkgs dry goods; R Cohen. 8 cs; S A Pevser. 8 bas sugar 8 firkins butter 2 bls salt 69 boxes mdse 2 bgs coffee 10 bls sugar 3 pgs tobacco; S. 2 cs; S a G 6 cs 9 bls; S M. 41 kegs sugar 23 gunnies; DeCoulon, 6 kg 1 bls 1 trunk 1 cs; W B Smith 2 cs; W Johnson, 2 cs 2 roll leather; Walls, Fargo a Co. 4 pgs billiard tables; W P, 7 pgs; Harris a Co, 72 qrs beef; Jordan, 12 qrs beef 40 carcases mutton; Richards, 580 sheep; Harris, 130 do; Wm Kohe, 10 hd cattle; Cepstell, 4 hd cattle; Collin, 7 mules; Neer. 22 mules and horses; Harrison, 30 mules; Power 35 mules; Neuson, 15 mules; A Hamburgher, 11 cs 1 bl; C. 15 firkins butter; C Oppenheimer, 1 basket; A Fallows, 2 cases; B 25 bxs; B a L 5 bxs oranges; C A Bayley 3 bxs butter; C a G 1 cs 8 bxs 2 bundles; C C a Co 3 cs 1 bl.

Per bark IONIA, from San Francisco—W H Oliver, 10 bbls brandy, 15 pgs white wine, 1 bbl do, 50 cs champagne; P McQuade, 20 bxs glass, 1 do vermilion, 100 qr sacks flour, 30 hf bbls pork; Pickett & Co, 15 hf bbls pork, 640 qr sks flour, 30 cs coffee, 15 do yeast powders, 5 bis paper, 10 bbls crushed sugar, 10 bf do do, 75 kgs syrup, 10 qr sks meal, 3 cs bacon, 20 do preserves, 2 do tapioca, 3 do cheese, 20 bxs split peas, 10 cs pepper, 10 do crackers; Guild, David & Co, 35 kgs syrup, 20 pgs pickles and vinegar, 10 fkns butter, 50 boxes soap, 10 cs oysters, 10 do corn, 10 do coffee, 5 do coal oil, 20 ½-bbls vinegar; Webster & Co, 28 cs boots and shoes, 1 rl calf skins; N C M, 400 qr sacks flour; C & Co, 190 pgs hardware; P M Backus, 30 hf bbls pork, 100 hf sks flour; Fellows, 8 cs hardware, 4 do tools, 1 bar steel, 1 cs shovels, 1 do tinware; Kwong, Lee & Co, 3 bales sundries, 3 pgs vegetables, 2 bskts junge, 2 do yams, 1 box clothes, 28 do China brandy, 3 bskts sundries, 60 jars wine; G Vignolo & Co, 25 cs sardines, 25 pgs tea, 50 bxs raisins, 400 qr sks flour, 100 bgs beans, 20 bls tobacco, 8 cs tomatoes, 6 do turkey, 20 do oysters, a^ do candles, 100 do soap, 10 do coffee, 1 do mdse, 8 cs tobacco, 5 do cheese, 15 firkins butter, 5 cs honey, 5 do peaches; J Greenbaum, 20 cs tobacco; A Dibble, 60 qr sks flour, 1 bx candles, 1 kg syrup, 1 cs mdse; bf bbl sugar, 1 tub butter, 200 sks barley, 1 cs bacon, 3 sks beans, 299 sacks oats, 1 bx coffee, 2 sacks beef; R Crawford, Jan., 11 sks beans, 6 kgs syrup, 3 do pickles, 3 bls mdse, 7 cs do 43 sks barley, 5 cs navy bread, 5 do pilot bread, 2 do soda crackers, 2 do butter, 10 sacks beans, 2 cs ginger schnapps, 2 bgs bacon, 1 cs beef; R, 160 qr sks flour, 100 mts sugar; Lenevua 335 sks oats, 5 pgs ganny bags, 50 sks middlings, 100 do bran, 200 ground barley; M Prag & Co, 10 kegs nails, 7 cs picks, 1 do grindstones, 1 do sledges, 2 anvils, 10 bars round iron, 15 do square do, 1 cs axes; F B & Co, 3 cs cigars, 3 do cheroots, 60 do China nut oil, 1 coil hemp rope, 3 cs spun yarn; O, 48 coils rope. Value, $29,000.

Per stmr BRO. JONATHAN, from San Francisco—P Carboniere, 5 pgs vegetables; Baily, 1 pg butter, 1 do cheese; W B Smith, 1 do do, 1 do butter; Newberger, 1 do pipes, 1 do candy, 2 do tobacco; Southgate & Co, 1 do bolts, 1 do wax, 1 do beef; Curtis & Co, 32 pgs butter, 3 do cheese; Vignolo & Co, 4 do segars; Shirpser Bros, 2 do straw hats, 2 do shoes, 1 do caps, 1 do dry goods, 4 do boots; Mansell, 3 do boots and shoes; Everett, 2 do segars; Caire & Graneini, 4 do cutlery, 1 do picks, 4 do matches; Gladwin, Terbell & Co, 1 stock and die, 2 boring machines, 2 pgs axles; Zeiner, 9 pgs drugs; Searby, 4 do; Moletor, 2 do glassware, 1 desk; Mr Parkinson, 7 cs, 1 bl dry goods; Hibben & Carswell, 1 cs books and stationery; Prag, 13 pgs hardware; Order, 1 cs clothes, 2 do oranges; Curtis & Moore, 10 do drugs; Griffin, 8 pgs liquors; Robinson & Bros, 19 pgs mdse; Reynold, 6 pgs do; Edmunson, 100 sheep; Levy, 9 cs dry goods. Value, $10,500.

Per stmr BRO. JONATHAN, from Astoria—Baum, 153 sks bacon, 34 cases lard, 15 kegs do; O'Dwyer, 6 boxes eggs, 2 kegs lard, 1 do sugar; Southgate, 11 boxes apples; Hill, 11 head cattle; Glovar, 11 horses; Order, 50 bxs apples, 10 do eggs, 12 sks meal, 48 qrs fresh beef; J Brocas, 46 gunnies beans. Value, $6125.

Per schr FLYING MIST, from Port Townsend—To order, 12 hd cattle, 12 horses, 4 hogs, 1 wagon, 100 boxes soap; Fisk, 5 head cattle, 1 horse. Value, $3140.

DO YOU EXPECTORATE BLOOD?
Do you Cough?
Have you a Sore Throat?
Have you Hemorrhage of the Lungs?
Have you Croup or Hives?
Have you Bronchitis?
Have you Consumption?
Have you Asthma?
Have you Pains in your Breast or Sides?
Have you Hectic Fever?
Have you Whooping Cough?
Have you Pleurisy Pains?
Is your Breathing Obstructed?
Have you any Pulmonary Affections?
If so, you will find Jayne's Expectorant an effectual and unfailing remedy for all Pulmonary Diseases.

Sold by CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS., Victoria.

BRONCHITIS. From Mr. O. H. Gardiner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, N. Y.—"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches." Brown's Bronchial Troches are for sale throughout the United States.

Trade Licenses Act, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assessment Roll for the Half Year commencing 1st January, 1862, was finally passed by the Revisors on the 22d inst., and that the amounts so assessed are required to be paid into the Treasury within ten days thereafter (2D MAY), failing which, the Sheriff is empowered to levy the same by distress.

ALEXANDER WATSON,
Acting Treasurer.

TREASURY, V. I., 26th April, 1862. ap28 td

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

ARRIVED.

April 22—Schr Victoria Packet, Dolholt, Nanaimo
April 23—Stmr Brother Jonathan, DeWolf, San Francisco
Stmr Emily Harris, Davy, New Westminster
Schr Potter, Tucker, Port Townsend
Schr Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Townsend
Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Sloop Random, Senders, Nanaimo
Schr Wild Pigeon, Trist, Port Townsend
Schr Lalla Rookh, Connick, Port Townsend
April 25—Schr Growlar, Barrington, Port Townsend
Sloop Mystery, Brown, Port Townsend
April 26—Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Stmr Caledonia, Frain, New Westminster
Bark Ionia, Bartlett, San Francisco
Schr Nanaimo Packet, Allen, New Westminster
April 28—Stmr Hermann, Holay, San Francisco
Schr Potter, McNear, Port Townsend
Schr Winged Racer, Burgess, Port Townsend

CLEARED.

April 22—Canoe Mary, Holmes, Bentinck Arm
April 23—Stmr Brother Jonathan, DeWolf, San Francisco
Schr Grace Darling, White, Port Townsend
Stmr Enterprise, Mouatt, New Westminster
Sloop Box, Page, Bute Inlet
Sloop Thornton, Clarke, Port Townsend
April 24—Bark Naramissic, Willoughby, Port Townsend.
Stmr Gov. Douglas, Irving, New Westminster.
Stmr Emily Harris, Davy, Nanaimo
Schr Mink, Ogilvey, Nanaimo
Schr Victoria Packet, Dolholt, Nanaimo
Schr Sarah Newton, Bynam, Port Townsend
April 25—Schr Elizabeth, Brownfield, Port Townsend.
Sloop Mystery, Brown, Port Townsend
April 26—Stmr Caledonia, Frain, New Westminster
Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Schr Growler, Berrington, Port Townsend
Sloop Wild Pigeon, Frost, Port Townsend
Schr Herriet, Coffin, Port Townsend
Schr Sylph, Smith, New Westminster
Boat Comet, Nolen, New Westminster

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING

Holloway's Pills.

Headaches, Bile, Loss of Appetite, and Lowness of Spirits.

These Pills require no interruption of business or pleasure; they act mildly on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove bile, giddiness, headaches, and palpitation of the heart.

Weakness and Debility.

In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease; re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor. They increase the appetite, while they secure perfect digestion to all ordinary food, and release the invalid from restraint in diet.

A Word to Females.

There are two periods, especially in Woman's life, which require for safe passage, judgment and attention. Irregularity is apt at those critical times to take place, and to lay the foundation of future disease. These Pills, safe in action, and effective in result, should be taken at certain periods, and the issue will be marvellous both to the young and the middle aged. They prevent nervousness, hysterics, dropsy, and a host of similar serious disorders, by expelling all impurities from the system, therefore none should ever be without them.

Coughs, Colds, and Asthmas.

No medicine will cure colds so quickly as these Pills, when of long duration or settled on the chest, or even though it has assumed the first stage of asthma, they may be relied on as a certain and never failing cure, particularly if the Ointment be well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning. If this catch the eye of any asthmatical person so bad as even not able to lie down in bed, let him well use these two preparations for only a week, and the result will be marvellous.

Blood to the Head—Diseases of the Heart.

More persons die suddenly from diseases of the heart than the unlearned suppose: in such complaints, the bowels should always be kept well open, as also where there is a tendency of blood to the head. These celebrated Pills purify the blood in an extraordinary manner, and should be taken in copious doses when such symptoms occur, taking care not to overload the stomach; by this means all danger is quickly averted.

Children's Complaints.

It is not generally known, but such is the fact, that children require medicine oftener than their parents. Three-fourths of the children die before they attain the age of eight years. Let mothers, then, be wise, and give to their children small doses of these invaluable Pills once or twice every week, in such quantity as may act gently upon the system twice in the twenty-four hours. For infants, a Pill may be crushed and given as a powder in a little water. The gross humors that are constantly floating about in the blood of children, the forerunners of so many complaints, will thus be expelled, and the lives of thousands saved and preserved to their parents.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague Asthma Bilious Complaints Blotches on the Skin Bowel Complaints Colics Constipation of Bowels Consumption Debility	Dropsy Dysentery Erysipelas Female Irregularities Fevers of all kinds Fits Gout Head-ache Indigestion Worms of all kinds	Inflammation Jaundice Liver Complaints Lumbago Piles Rheumatism Retention of Urine Scrofula, or King's Evil	Sore Throats Stone and Gravel Secondary Symptoms Tic-Douloureux Tumours Ulcers Venereal Affections Weakness, from whatever cause

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. nl4

☞ CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS., Sole Agents for Vancouver Island. de4

Bilious Affections,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS,

A Mild, Prompt, and Effective Remedy.

There is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not required; and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails, besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic medicines.

Convinced of the correctness of these views,

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use, being more mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age will not impair them, as they are so combined as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, but in large doses are actively cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating and fecal matters.

For DYSPEPSIA, these Pills are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. In cases of long standing, a cure will be more speedily effected by using, in conjunction with the Pills, either Jayne's Alterative or Tonic Vermifuge, according to directions.

For Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Disease of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Female Diseases, and Bilious Affections, these Pills have proved themselves eminently successful. All that is asked for them is a fair trial.

The SANATIVE PILLS and all of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines are sold by CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS., Victoria, from whom may also be obtained "Jayne's Medical Almanac and Guide to Health," containing, besides a valuable Calendar, a catalogue of Diseases, together with the symptoms by which they may be known, and the proper remedies for their cure. ap16 1m

Ex Salamander, from London.

336 REAMS OF ASSORTED WRAPping and printing paper, samples of which can be seen at our office.

For sale in lots to suit.

J. J. SOUTHGATE & Co.,
ap12 Wharf street

ROYAL MAIL Steam Packet Company's Agency,

For British Columbia & Vancouver Island.

OFFICE, MACDONALD & CO., BANKERS,
Yates Street.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS and passengers is respectfully solicited to the superior facilities the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Line affords for the speedy conveyance of Treasure, Goods and Passengers to and from England to British Columbia and Vancouver Island, in connection with the **Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Vessels and the Panama Railroad.**

The superiority of the accommodation and entertainment on board the Royal Mail Steamers, together with the time occupied on the passage between England and Aspinwall **direct** being so much shorter than by any other route, and the moderate rate of passage money, render this Company's steamers the CHEAPEST AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS MEANS OF TRANSIT, for passengers or for the forwarding of Goods and Treasure from Aspinwall to Europe.

Under an arrangement with the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., Specie and Bullion can be conveyed to London and Havre in France, covered by insurance, for delivery to the Agent of the **Royal Mail Steam Packet Company** at Panama.

An arrangement also exists for the transmission by Express to and from Aspinwall, of measurement goods, jewellery and plate. Merchants in the North Pacific will find it to their advantage to instruct their correspondents to ship all their **Higher Class Freight from Europe** by this Line; and to those concerned in the trade with Havana, the facilities afforded by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Steamers in conveying Merchandise, such as Cigars, &c., through to Panama, without the necessity of the intervention of an Agent, is especially convenient. Arrangements can be made for the shipment of Gold, Silver and Copper Ores, Furs, &c., to Europe from Aspinwall, by the Company's steamers, on favorable terms.

Further information on the subject of Freight Passage Money, and the general arrangement of the Company, will be furnished by the undersigned

ALEX. D. MACDONALD,
ap17-1m Agent.

MACDONALD & CO.,

Yates street, Victoria, V. I.

SELL EXCHANGE drawn at sight or on time, on
Coutts & Co., London.
Bank of State of New York, New York.

DRAFTS on
San Francisco, California.
Portland, Oregon.

GOLD DUST and Bullion purchased at the highest rates.

ADVANCES MADE on gold dust left for assay at Government Assay Office, New Westminster; or if sent for assay or coinage to United States Mint, San Francisco.

Collections made on reasonable terms, and a General Banking Business Transacted.

Victoria, V. I., Jan 17, 1862 fe20-3m

D. O. STEVENS. A. HOFFMAN.

STEAM Sash, Door and Blind FACTORY!

STEVENS & HOFFMAN, Proprietors.

THE ABOVE FACTORY IS NOW ready to receive orders and do work with dispatch in the following branches:

Making Sash in any style or shape required, Doors of any size or style, Mouldings of any pattern,

Scroll Sawing and Turning,

PACKING BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

All kinds of finish for building, such as Architraves, Doors, Jambs, Bases with moulding on the edge, any pattern that parties may desire.

Also, Ceiling, tongued and grooved Flooring, Planing, Sawing, Sidings,

Panel Lumber Planed,

Boards and Planks split, Furrings, Battings, &c., &c. In fact we are prepared to furnish all materials for building in our line, in a manner to save one half in work and expense to the contractor.

We are also prepared to do any

Sawing or Planing for Steamboat Work

that may be required, and from our experience in the business, and having obtained the

Latest Improved Machinery,

we feel confidence in informing the public that we can supply any of the above articles at the shortest notice and at

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES,

(LESS FREIGHT AND OTHER CHARGES.)

We shall keep on hand a full assortment of LUMBER and articles suitable for the trade, all of which we offer for sale very low for cash.

☞ **Steam Power to Rent,** with or without shop-room, if applied for immediately.

STEVENS & HOFFMAN,
Cor. Government and Wharf sts.,
near James Bridge,
fe3 6m daw Victoria, V. I.

NATHAN POINTER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

GOVERNMENT STREET,
in the lower story of

British Colonist Fire-Proof Building,

Two doors South of the Post Office, Victoria, V. I., Is now prepared to offer the largest assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods ever exhibited in Victoria, consisting of Messrs. Davis & Jones' Patent Shirts, (of New York), and L. Atkinson's Improved Shoulder Seam Patent Shirts, (of Philadelphia)

Just received, the latest styles of

BALTIC SHIRTS,

from London. Also, a fine lot of pure Baltic Stockings and Hose, Gents Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers. Also, a fine lot of Derby and Saxony

Wool Shirts and Drawers,

White and Colored Marseilles Shirts, a full assortment Gents Superfine Manchester Gingham Shirts, a magnificent assortment of

GENTS SILK SCARFS,

a new style of Gents Fine Cassimere Comforters and Opera Scarfs, the latest styles of Davis & Jones' celebrated superfine patent

White and Colored Shirts,

and is also receiving by every Steamer those beautiful

BYRON SHIRTS,

of all sizes, varying from 13 to 20 inches around the neck. Ladies should call and examine those

Baltic Stockings,

for winter wear. Orders sent through Express for Shirts, by sending the size of the neck, I will guarantee to fit. Orders filled for all parts of

British Columbia & Puget Sound.

I shall receive fresh Goods by every arrival from London. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, ex Grecian. A fine lot of

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES,

for the Fall and Winter trade.

—ALSO—

a fine lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas, high finish. The Gloves consist of some 75 dozen pairs, of various kinds. The Crimean Blue Overshirts, weighing two and a half pounds, with double backs. We study to please. Business hours, from 6 A. M., to 10 P. M. fe28 6m daw

THE BRITISH COLONIST, PRINTED and Published by Amor DeCosmos, Government street, near the Post Office, Victoria, V. I.—Tuesday morning, April 29, 1862.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST--Supplement.

VOL. 3. VICTORIA, V. I., TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1862. NO. 23.

Hudson Bay Company's Claims.

It has always been an unaccountable matter to us how the members of the Assembly, whether Obstructive, Reformer or the nondescript *genus* called independent, have allowed session after session to pass over without inquiring into the claims of the Hudson Bay Company to the town-site. We cannot understand how any man emulous of being an honest and faithful representative of a constituency, can leave this question untouched. Were the Company's claim a trifling one, it would not exonerate members from dereliction of duty. But, inasmuch as there is a half a million of dollars involved in the Company's claim, which, if not their right, would fall into the Colonial Treasury, to be expended in public improvements, the members are utterly without shadow of excuse for not moving in the matter. The only man who did do anything was Mr. Cary. After acknowledging and denying, and then denying and acknowledging the Company's claim—after being caught in buying the Springs—he exerted himself to vindicate the right of the Colony to the town-site; but beyond filing a *lis pendens* we hear of nothing that he has done. The whole question has since slumbered. No one has disturbed it, so far as the Assembly is concerned. Neither does there appear to be the remotest chance of any member instituting an inquiry into the subject. Instead of following up the *lis pendens* by a retainer of £1000 to counsel in London to watch our interests, the Company apparently have been left to do just as it pleased, except so far as the authorities in Downing-street may have occasionally interposed an objection. Now we are informed—in fact it has been currently reported for over two months—that the Company's claim has been confirmed; that the Home Government has agreed to some kind of a settlement. As a matter of course, if settled, it may be easily inferred how it has been settled and in whose favor. No one imagines for a moment that the Colony will ever reap as much as the value of one cent from a property which ought to have turned into the Treasury fully $500,000.

When the famous Springs' case was before the country, two barristers communicated to the Government their opinion that the Company had no legal title—not a scintilla of title to the town-site. Long before that the Duke of Newcastle wrote to Gov. Douglas: "Observe strictly the caution and let it be well understood that Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to recognize any private ownership of soil on Vancouver Island by the Company by any title anterior to the Grant." In the same despatch Gov. Douglas was asked to write "a full and explanatory report on the whole subject." That report, remember, was made over two years ago. Yet no one has called for a copy of it, to learn whether the interests of the Colony or those of the Company were faithfully served. So far no member has had the independence to do so. We have no excuse to offer either, for members on one side or on the other. Their public conduct in this particular is alike. They have proved themselves untrustworthy. Mr. Merrivale, a clever lawyer in the Colonial Office, informed the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, in January, 1860, that Her Majesty's Government can recognize no claim to land" on Vancouver Island "except such as is derived mediately or immediately from the crown." This was in strict conformity with the Duke of Newcastle's despatch; was a correct position. So the question was referred for settlement to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. If our legislators had done their duty, then it would have been pressed through. But that was not done. It was left to the clever diplomacy of the Company to extricate their claim from its perilous position before the Privy Council, where it was hopelessly lost, and have it referred to arbitration. As a matter of course, we need not expect the Colony to benefit by it one whit. On the contrary the entire proceeds of the town-site and the two reserves in Victoria District, with the exception of the shares to the Company's people here, will be sent to England to swell the finances of absentee proprietors. For this we shall have to thank our representatives, one and all.

☞ Mother wants to know if you wouldn't be pleased to lend her your preserving kettle, 'cause as how she wants to preserve."

"We would with pleasure, boy, but the truth is the last time we loaned it to your mother, she preserved it so effectually that we have never seen it since."

"Wall, you needn't be sarsy about your old kettle. Guess it was full of holes when we borrowed it; and mother wouldn't trouble you again, only we see'd you bringing home a new one."

☞ No mockery in this world ever sounds to me so hollow as that of being told to cultivate happiness. Happiness is not a potato, to be planted in a mould and tilled with manure. Happiness is a glory shining far down upon us from heaven. She is a divine dew, which the soul feels dropping upon it from the amaranth bloom and golden fruitage of paradise.—*Vilette.*

Arrival of the "Brother Jonathan."

Great Battle in Tennessee.

The steamer Brother Jonathan arrived Wednesday morning from San Francisco *via* Portland. The news of the taking of Island No. 10 is confirmed. The news summary we give below:

FORT HENRY, Tenn., April 9.

One of the greatest battles of modern days was fought at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee, resulting in the complete rout of the rebels, who attacked us about daybreak on Sunday, the 6th. The battle lasted without intermission the entire day, and was again renewed on Monday, and continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced to retreat, and are still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry.

The slaughter on both sides is immense. We have lost in killed, wounded and missing, report says, from 18,000 to 20,000 men. That of the enemy is estimated at from 36,000 to 40,000. It is impossible at present in the confused state of affairs, to ascertain any details.

CHICAGO, April 9.

The following is the only account yet received of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, which was brought on to-day. 800 of the 25th Missouri under Gen. Prentiss commenced the engagement by attacking the advance guard of the rebels, which was supposed to be merely the pickets of the enemy. The rebels in force immediately advanced on Gen. Prentiss's brigade, which was stationed on the left wing, pouring volley after volley of musketry and riddling our camps with grape, cannister and shell. Our forces soon formed into line, returned the fire vigorously, and by the time we were prepared to receive them they had concentrated their heaviest fire on the left and centre of Sherman's division, and drove our men back from their camps. Bringing up fresh forces, they again opened fire on our left wing, the division being under command of Gen. McClernand. This fire they returned with terrible effect and determined spirit by both infantry and artillery along the whole line for over a distance of four miles. Gen. Hurlburt's division was thrown forward to support the centre, when a desperate conflict ensued. The rebels being driven back with terrible slaughter, soon rallied, and drove back our men in turn from 9 o'clock on Sunday morning until night, with no possibility of determining what the result would be.

The rebels exhibited remarkable generalship; at times engaging our left with apparently their whole force, they would suddenly open a terribly destructive fire on the centre and right. Even our heaviest and most destructive fire did not seem to discourage the enemy nor dismay their solid columns. Major Taylor's Chicago artillery mowed them down in scores, and the breach would be filled immediately.

The most desperate fighting took place during the afternoon. The rebels seemed impressed with the idea if they did not succeed in whipping us then, their chances for success would be extremely doubtful. At 5 o'clock they had forced our left wing back, so as to occupy fully two-thirds of our camp, and were fighting their way forward with a desperate degree of confidence in their efforts to drive us into the river. At the same time they heavily engaged our right. Up to this time the reinforcements which had been ordered forward had not arrived.

Gen. Lew Wallace's division, having taken the wrong road from the camp's landing, did not come up until nightfall, and, when it arrived, had no means of crossing the river except the transports used for the Quartermaster and Commissary stores which were too heavily laden to carry any considerable number. We were, therefore, contesting against fearful odds, our force not exceeding 38,000, while that of the enemy was upward of 60,000. Our condition became critical, and a large number were panic struck, and others worn out by hard fighting. Gen. Grant and staff, recklessly riding among the lines during the entire day, amid an unceasing storm of bullets, grape and shell, were inciting the men to stand firm until reinforcements could cross the river.

In the evening Col. Webster, Chief of the Staff, got into position the heaviest pieces of artillery, pointing on the enemy's right, while a large number of batteries were planted along the entire line, from the river's bank, on the northwest, to the extreme right, two miles and a half distant. About an hour before dusk a general cannonading was opened on the enemy along our whole line, with the perpetual crack of musketry. For a short time the rebels replied vigorously and effectively, but their return shots became less frequent and less destructive, whilst ours grew stronger and more terrible.

The gunboats Lexington and Tyler, which lay at a short distance off, kept raining shells on the rebel hordes. The last effort proved too much for the enemy, and before dusk firing nearly ceased, and all the combatants rested from the work of blood and carnage. Our men rested on their arms on the field in the position which they held at nightfall until Gen. Wallace arrived with his division and took a position on the right. Nelson's division of Gen. Buell's army having arrived, was ordered to form on the left; Crittenden's division, also of Buell's army, was ordered to his support.

On Monday morning the battle recommenced at daybreak, simultaneously by Nelson's division on the left and Wallace's division on the right. Nelson's forces opened a most galling fire on the rebels and advanced rapidly as they fell back. The fire soon became general along the whole line, and began to tell with terrible effect on the enemy. Gens. McClernand, Sherman, and Hulbert's divisions, although terribly jaded from the previous day's fighting, still maintained their honors won at Fort Donelson. The resistance of the rebels at all points, in point of gallentry, was worthy a better cause; not enough, however, for the undaunted courage of our troops, and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which swept them off like chaff.

Knowing defeat now to be the death blow to their hopes, the rebel Generals still urged them in force to certain destruction, hoping by flanking our right to turn the tide of battle. Their success once more cheering them as they began to gain ground there, but our left under Nelson, was driving them, and by 11 o'clock had succeeded in flanking them and capturing their batteries. They rallied on the left and forced themselves forward in another desperate effort. Reinforcements from Generals Wood and Thomas coming in, regiment by regiment were sent immediately to General Buell, who had again commenced to drive the enemy in turn.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon General Grant rode to the left, and finding the rebels still wavering, sent a portion of his body guard to head off each. Five regiments were then ordered to charge across the field, Gen. Grant himself leading with brandished sword, and waved them on, while cannon balls were falling around him like hail. The men followed with a shout, which was heard above the roar of battle, and the rebels fled in dismay, as from a destroying avalanche, and never made another stand. At half-past 5 o'clock the whole rebel army followed in full retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in hot pursuit, but with what result is not yet known.

It is impossible to estimate what material has been captured. It is known, however, that it is a large amount. Their whole artillery with a number of prisoners were taken. The rebels took some prisoners during the engagement, estimated at several hundred, among them is Gen. Prentiss, who is also reported wounded.

The killed on the rebel side includes the Commander-in-chief, A. Sidney Johnston, who was struck by a cannon ball on Sunday afternoon. There is no doubt this is true, the fact is corroborated by several of the rebel officers taken. It is further reported that Beauregard had an arm shot off. The rebel Generals Breckinridge, Bragg and Johnston all had commands.

Our loss in officers is very heavy, but it is impossible at present to state the number.

Our whole loss is variously estimated—killed, wounded, and missing—at from 10,000 to 20,000; whilst that of the rebels is twice that number. Our force in the field on Monday was about 80,000.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

W. H. Polk, brother of the late ex-President, has arrived, and favors the Confiscation Bill. He expresses the opinion that such a measure would do more to make the rebel States loyal than any other that could be adopted.

Rebel sympathizers say Generals Magruder, Lee and Huger were all at Yorktown, and express the utmost confidence of their ability, but they admit if beaten their cause will be desperate.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

Special despatches to the New York papers say that it is supposed Yorktown will be taken on Sunday night. The intelligence says private information, on the afternoon of Sunday, states that Yorktown was seen in flames. It is conjectured the rebels fired the town, perhaps with the intention of evacuating the position.

CAIRO, April 9.

The value of commissary stores at Island No. 10 is over $1,000,000. 10,000 pounds of powder was found in the magazines. On the Island were tents for 7,000 men. Six steamers captured were scuttled by the rebels. Gen. Pope's command, amounting to near 40,000 men, all crossed the river in the afternoon of Monday and forenoon of Tuesday.

CAIRO, April 9.

A despatch from the Tennessee river says: The loss of the enemy is much larger than reported. The retreat of the rebels on Monday was a regular Bull Run one. A large force of cavalry was in pursuit. At latest advices they had not returned.

Six of our batteries were taken and retaken six times on Monday.

The sharp-shooters of the enemy did terrible execution upon the officers

Gen Strong, commander of this fort, is sending every boat he can to bring down the wounded.

Telegraphic despatches have been sent to the Governors of neighboring States and the Sanitary Committee for nurses for the hospitals.

It is thought Buell will be in possession of Corinth by Tuesday.

Gov. Andy Johnson has suspended the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen of Nashville for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. He has filled their places by appointing loyal men.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

The Tax Bill passed the House yesterday, 125 against 13.

EDENBURG, Va., April 3.

It is said that Jackson's forces are principally composed of impressed men, who refused to fight against the United States. Those from Page and Rockingham counties have retired to points between those counties, and there entrenched themselves, defying Jackson's attempt to compel them to join him.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 5.

The latest intelligence received of the Merrimac is dated Norfolk last night. She was then coaling up at the navy yard. It is expected she will come out to-day. Seven rebel gunboats were at Norfolk. A deserter, who came in this morning, reports the rebel force at Pensacola [a mistake for some place in Virginia] not so large as previously supposed. Magruder's headquarters were near Williamsburg.

MOBILE, April 4.

The Yankee forces, 20,000 strong, landed at Biloxi on Wednesday, and cut the telegraph wires between Mobile and New Orleans.

BALTI ORE, April 7.

The Fortress Monroe boat brings information from the neighborhood of Yorktown up to Saturday evening. Shipping Point and other places on the route occupied by the rebels, had been taken by our forces. Some skirmishing had taken place between the outposts of the enemy and our forces, in which several casualties are said to have occurred, mostly in Eastern regiments.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

Special despatches to the New York papers say that Russell, of the London *Times*, sails for England on Wednesday.

Bands of rebels still remain in the vicinity of Manassas.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

A special despatch to the New York papers says that the slaves of James M. Mason decamped in a body from Winchester, and made their way to Philadelphia. It was currently reported that one of Mason's daughters had become hopelessly insane, in consequence of the serious fatality and misfortunes of the family.

Gen. Wool telegraphs that Magruder had 30,000 men at Yorktown.

On the afternoon of Sunday, Ship Point had been taken, our gunboats shelling out the batteries. All fortified places of importance, before Yorktown, will be taken.

The following is an account from official despatches to the Secretary of War;

That portion of the army of the Potomac recently concentrated at Old Point, advanced on Friday morning in the direction of Yorktown. The right was assigned to Morrill's Brigade, of Porter's Division, with two companies of the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry acting as skirmishers. Nothing of interest occurred until their arrival at Big Bethel, where the outer rebel pickets were met. The troops were delayed here two hours constructing a bridge which had been destroyed. The rebels retreated before our skirmishers to Howard Creek, where they had some abandoned earth works Shots were here fired by the rebels from two field pieces, which were soon silenced by the 4th Rhode Island Battery. Then the rebels retreated, taking their artillery with them. The main body of our army rested here for the night, while Morrill's brigade advanced to Cuckolsville, six miles from Yorktown.

By 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, the column was again in motion. At 10 o'clock it was in front of the enemy's works at Yorktown. The first shot fired was by the rebels. Griffin's and the 3d and 4th Rhode Island and 5th Massachusetts batteries were placed in position, replying to the same point from which the shots were fired by the rebels. The cannonading continued with but slight intermission until dark. About 400 shots were fired by both parties during the day. The loss on our side was 3 killed and 5 wounded. The position of the rebels is a strong one. From present appearances their fortifications extend two miles in length and mount heavy guns. The ground in front of their works is low and swampy.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

The bill repealing the tariff in favor of all nations except the United States, passed the rebel house of Congress on the 17th March [without] dissenting votes.

NEW YORK, April 8.

The steamer Ella Terry, from Newbern, N. C., April 3d, has arrived. Information had been received at Newbern that the rebels had concentrated a considerable army, variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000, and that an attack was to be made on Newbern at an early day. The Federal army, according to our informant, awaits the coming of the rebels with confidence. The spirits of our soldiers are excellent. The result of the battle, which they evidently expect, is not questioned. It was understood that Gen. Burnside believed that the rebels would attack him; and that he was making important preparations for holding his position.

BALTIMORE, April 9.

The Old Point boat from Fortress Monroe last night has arrived. The Merrimac is confidently expected, with seven other gunboats, to sail out on the first favorable day. The latest news from Yorktown says everything is progressing satisfactorily. A gentleman who went with the flag of truce on Monday says the Merrimac was then lying off Craney Island. Gunboats Yorktown, Jamestown, Leaser, and four tugs in company, were all under steam. No particular change in the appearance of the Merrimac was observable. The impression of those who went with the flag of truce was that the rebel fleet there was on the way down to attack us.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, stated to the House to-day that the expenditures of the Government amount to $3,000,000 a day, and estimated that the National debt will amount to $1,200,000,000 if the war was ended this season.

STILL LATER.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 13.

The Merrimac remained in the position [?] all day yesterday until the evening, when, together with the rest of the rebel fleet, she returned to Norfolk. She is generally supposed to have been aground. None of the rebel fleet have shown themselves to-day.

ST. JOSEPH, April 15—P. M.

A Norfolk paper has been received here containing a despatch from Beauregard in relation to two days' fight at Pittsburg Landing. He says that after capturing 36 of our guns and 8000 prisoners, his forces fell back upon his works at Corinth, which they are fully able to hold.

BALTIMORE, April 14.

In reference to Beauregard's despatch [given above], inquiries have been made of the War Department, and we are authorised to say that the reports from Pittsburg Landing, already given to the public, contradict the report in the Norfolk papers. All the reports received at the War Department confirm the statement that the enemy were routed and pursued as far as the previous orders of Gen. Grant would permit. The enemy are now shut up in Corinth.

NEW YORK, April 14.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, after being captured by the rebels at Pittsburg Landing, and who afterwards escaped, has arrived at Cairo. He states that their loss is 4000 killed and 1200 [12,000?] wounded. We captured all but two or three of their cannon, including the famous Washington artillery of New Orleans.

Mexican News.

NEW YORK, April 7.

The steamer Roanoke, from Havana, arrived from Vera Cruz with dates to 23d March Food had advanced there 40 per cent. The Spanish troops occupy Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan. Juarez has imposed a forced loan on six Spanish commercial houses of $150,000 to the National Treasury. The Allies protested in an ultimatum, requiring the nullification of the loan—a negative reply to be considered a *casus belli.*

It was rumored that civil war had broken out at Cuttish.

A French war steamer had arrived at the Rio Grande, the navigation of which would be kept open at all hazards.

A rebel [Confederate] Minister arrived at Brownsville on the 19th March.

European Intelligence.

PORTLAND, April 7.

The Hibernia from Liverpool, with dates to the 27th March, and from Londonderry, with dates to the 28th, have arrived.

In the British House of Commons Mr. Gregory called the attention of Government to the capture of the British steamer Laborer in Mexican waters, by the Federal cruisers.

Layard replied that Lord Lyons had already been instructed to communicate with Secretary Seward on the subject; and he was unable to state [in the meantime] what course would be adopted by the Government. It had been thought proper to order war vessels to Matamoras, for the protection of British interests in American waters.

The *Times* reiterates its belief that nothing will be made of Lincoln's [emancipation] proposition. It regards it as important, however, in its admitting the principle of accommodation between the North and South.

The same paper believes that the real defense of the Confederate States will be found in the vastness and desolation of their country. It argues that if the North be really in earnest, it must look out for bootless and exhausting conquests.

The *Herald* [London] thinks that peace will possibly be conquered by one side or the other near Richmond.

An editorial of the *Times* says that the time is not far distant when the South must either surrender their cotton and tobacco or burn them. If they give up the crops to the marauders, we may consider they intend to succumb. If they give them to the flames, all the worst that can happen to them will have been endured, and the task of conquest, which never can be performed, will have commenced.

The Spanish Government had ordered General Prim not to negotiate with the Mexican troops until he shall have entered the City of Mexico.

Prince Windischgratz and Count Nesselrode are dead.

Austria had taken a step favorable to the freedom of the press.

A grand banquet was given to Garibaldi at Milan. Several patriotic speeches were made, indicative of approaching movements.

The steamers Sumter and Tuscarora were still at Gibraltar on the 21st March.

The King of Belgium was reported to be critically ill.

There had been rumors of a change in the French Ministry, which were authoritatively contradicted.

MORE "HERESY."—The Liverpool *Mercury* says: "*On dit* that a well-known exclergyman of the Church of England, who until recently ministered to a congregation not a thousand miles away from Everton, is engaged in writing a work, which according to rumor, will eclipse the 'Essays and Reviews' in cogent argument and vivid expression. Also, *on dit* that a reverend author of the 'Essays and Reviews' has consented to write a preface to the said work, notwithstanding the fact that certain charges of heresy have been preferred against him, and are now occupying the attention of the Court of Arches." Mr. Macnaught, late incumbent of St. Chrysostom's Church, Everton, is the gentleman who is writing the work alluded to. He is already well-known by his works on "Inspiration."

HABITS.—Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeed one another. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed; one single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change; no single action creates, however it may exhibit, a man's character; but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain, and overwhelms the inhabitant and his habitation, so passion, acting upon the elements of mischief, which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulation, may overthrow the edifice of truth and virtue.

Later from British Columbia.

The steamer Enterprise arrived Tuesday evening from New Westminster, with 25 passengers and $10,000 in gold dust.

FRASER RIVER NEWS.

Mr. Barnard, of Barnard's Express, informs us that on Sunday last two German miners, encamped at Fort Yale, quarreled about the proper mode to bake a loaf of bread, when one stabbed the other twice. The wounds are not dangerous. The assailant was arrested....On Sunday last, at Yale, while pouring powder from a flask for the purpose of firing an anvil in honor of the arrival of the first steamer, Richard Willoughby was badly burned in the face, arm and breast by a spark falling into and igniting the powder....A large number of tents are spread in the vicinity of Yale, and crowds of men leave for the upper country daily by the trail and in boats. The trail is open for foot or mule travel—all obstructions and slides having been removed....Flour at Yale was sold at $14 a barrel....No packers have yet left Yale; but all the animals in the possession of miners have started up.

MATTERS ON THE LILLOOET ROUTE.

From a passenger by the Enterprise we glean the following intelligence:

The lakes on the Douglas Route are all open and have been for ten days. All the reports to the contrary have been made by interested parties.... Provisions were received at Lillooet last Monday from Douglas, and since then probably enough to enable mule trains to load....The wagon road had been commenced by G. B. Wright & Co., and a large number of tents had been put up opposite Lillooet by the road men....The snow is deeper within four miles of Douglas than at any other point. On the Pemberton Portage there are but a few inches....A wagon left Douglas on Monday loaded with 10,000 lbs of freight....The dam at Little Lake has raised the water about 8 feet, and on Wednesday the steamer intended to try the passage between the two lakes....Mr. Boae came down from Lillooet to Douglas in three days. Provisions on the road are plenty.

FROM PORT DOUGLAS—GLOOMY ACCOUNTS.

Having given above the bright side of the picture, we give below the reverse:

PORT DOUGLAS, April 19th, 1862.

DEAR C******* :—M. has just arrived here from Victoria and we have been talking matters over. I am sorry to tell you that things look worse here than ever. Men are rushing up by hundreds and we are satisfied that it is perfect madness for any one to think of going up. There are no provisions in the upper country. This is the only place where there is anything to be had. I do not know what the men who have gone up are to do. They will have to return, and you will see plenty of them back to Victoria before many days. Every one that arrives here from the Lillooet gives deplorable accounts of the want of provisions at the Lillooet. We have come to the conclusion to return to Victoria and go by the Coast route. We want you to write by the first boat and let us know when we can get from Victoria and by what conveyance. * * * * *.

Yours, truly, JOHN BRUCE.

THE GREAT BATTLE FIELD.—Pittsburg Landing, at which the great battle has just been fought, is situated on the southern bank of the Tennessee River, in the extreme northeastern corner of Mississippi, where the State lines of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi come together. It is a little south of east from Memphis and but fifteen or twenty miles from Corinth, to which point the rebels retreated after the battle, and where the main railroad lines leading from Memphis eastward and from Columbia to New Orleans cross each other.

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.—H. P. Hubbard, a merchant of San Francisco, was suffocated this morning, whilst at breakfast in Hoesch's restaurant, No. 614 Clay street. The unfortunate man was in the act of swallowing a bit of meat, which lodged in the throat, causing him to choke to death. Dr. Hyams, who was in his company, made every exertion to resuscitate him, but without avail. The deceased had a large stove establishment at 505 Sansome street, was a man 43 years of age, and leaves a family to mourn his loss. He was a native of the State of Maine. No inquest was held over the body.—*Daily Alta*, 12*th inst.*

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.—There are two more iron-clad vessels nearly completed for the Federal Government—one by Merrick & Son, Philadelphia, a vessel of wood and iron combined, 220 feet long, 60 feet beam, 22 feet deep, 13 feet draught, 3,296 tons, and 9½ knots speed; she required nine months to build, and cost $780,000; and one by Bushnell & Co., New Haven, a vessel iron-clad on the rail and plate principle, and to obtain high speed. She is 180 feet long, 12½ feet beam, 10 feet draught, to go 12 knots an hour; required four months to build, and will cost $235,250.

☞ The India Telegraph Company have given notice that the Alexandria and Suez line was to be restored to working order early last March. It is further stated that the cost of a message between any part of England and any of the following places at which the company have agents, will not exceed £3 for a single message—viz., Aden, Bombay, Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, King George's Sound, Melbourne, Sydney, Mauritius and Reunion.

NEW REMEDY FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—Mr. Foster communicates to the *Medical Times and Gazette* a simple remedy for whooping cough. It is an infusion of the common clover hay, which should be sweet and leafy. Make a strong infusion by simmering four hours, and give a table spoonful three times a day. It answers best when it acts slightly on the bowels.

CALIFORNIA LETTERS.—From the comparative statement of the business of the New York City Postoffice during the years ending September 30, 1860 and 1861, we learn that the letters sent to California, including those received from other offices to be re-mailed, numbered, in 1860—499,959; 1861—403,137. Decrease, 96,822. Letters received from California by steamers and overland, including those to be re-mailed to other offices, 1860—360,930; 1861—270,902. Decrease, 90,028.

☞ The schooner W. L. Richardson arrived at Portland on Sunday night last, in eleven days from this place.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

COMMERCIAL.—About 450 tons of general merchandise have been forwarded by steamers to New Westminster during the past ten days. Business with up-country has been very brisk and the diminution in local trade has been hardly perceptible, notwithstanding the large number of persons who have left for the mines within a very brief period. The price of nearly every article of daily consumption is firm, and stocks may be rated as fair. In English goods, ex Princess Royal and Salamander, some heavy transactions have taken place. We quote G. Gate and Oregon Flour, super, at $9, and do. do., extra, at $10; stocks light. For new bayos Beans, 7¾c ℔ ℔ are paid readily; red do., 6¾c; market nearly bare. Eastern Bacon sells at 15@16c; California, 20c; no Oregon is offering. Sugars are quiet, at 9@9¾c for No. 1 China, 10@12c for Sandwich Island, and 17@18c for Crushed in half barrels. Choice Isthmus Butter ranges from 37½c to 40c; Oregon, very little in market and held at 37½c. Jewell & Harrison's Lard is held at 19@20c; inferior brands, 16c ℔ ℔. Teas are in good supply at previously reported rates. Rio Coffee, 26c; Government Java, 30c, in mats. For strictly No. 1 Rice 8c ℔ ℔ is easily obtainable; inferior grades are slow at 7c ....Our latest advices from Portland, Oregon, are to the 14th inst., when Flour was wholesaling at $8@9 ℔ bbl.; Butter (fresh) at 35@40c ℔ ℔, and Bacon (sides) at 18c.

ANOTHER "BELLIGERENT POWER."—If the South, because it put an eye of the North into mourning by the taking of Sumter, was entitled to recognition as a "belligerent power," surely William McCarthy Bowler, of this city, must be regarded in the same light—for on Monday night he not only gave a fellow-citizen a black eye, but he also blooded his nose and scratched his face, and, as if still further to establish his right to the title, he "whaled" another citizen who was so unlucky as to run counter to him in matters of a political nature. William was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday and pleading drunkenness as an excuse for the display of his combatative propensities, he was fined 20s.; but not having the needful to settle, was sent to prison for 14 days, to be lodged and fed at the expense of Her Majesty.

THE GORDON EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.—It is not known what action the prosecution will take in this case. By some it is thought that the accused will not be tried again at this session of the Court. The chance for a conviction under either of the indictments is regarded as extremely slim. Capt. Gordon is confined in the debtor's prison, and in case no conviction of a criminal nature is had, will remain there until discharged by due process of law under the Bankrupt Act.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—A greater than the greatest of living curiosities is prepared to greet the visual organs of our fellow-citizens at the Half-Way House. Yesterday morning early a baby-camel made its appearance for the first time. Two or three more of the same kind are fully due and are expected daily.

IN A HOLE.—An unfortunate citizen, greatly under the influence of the ardent, on Monday night tumbled into a deep hole at the foot of Johnson street. His cries brought the police to his rescue, and after infinite trouble he was fished out with the aid of ropes and a ladder. Mr. Pemberton fined him 5s. for his awkwardness and advised him to steer clear of holes in future.

FLATTENED.—In Casamayou's store, on Wharf street, yesterday, while an Indian was engaged piling up flour, one of the piles fell, and he was buried beneath about a wagon-load of 50-pound sacks. He was severely but not dangerously flattened out by the heavy weight.

THE "SALAMANDER'S" CARGO.—About 100 tons of cargo remain to be discharged from the Salamander. The articles still on board are principally the gasworks' fixtures. Not a single package was damaged during the long voyage from London to this port, notwithstanding that the vessel was deeply laden and encountered rough weather.

SALE OF A HOUSE AND LOT.—Mr. McCrea yesterday sold the house and lot formerly occupied by the William Walls and situated on Quadra street, for $970.

FARMERS FOR CARIBOO.—About forty of our Island farmers will go to Cariboo—seventeen will start this week.

☞ There are two bankrupts in the debtor's prison.

☞ Four stragglers from Her Majesty's ships are noted at the Police Office.

THURSDAY, April 24.

A BRAVE SMOKER.—On Monday evening, at Portland, as the Brother Jonathan was casting off her lines for this port, one of the deck hands tumbled into the water and was in danger of drowning. A sailor, standing on the wharf with his hands in his pockets, engaged in smoking a dirty clay pipe, seeing the deck-hand's plight, nobly leaped over the string-piece, and, after ten minutes' struggling, released the drowning man. Strange to say, when hauled aboard the sailor still retained between his teeth the dirty clay pipe, and on regaining *terra firma* coolly knocked the wet tobacco out, re-filled the dudheen with dry weed, and smoked away again as if the noble act he had just performed was with him one of everyday occurrence. Admiring the bravery of the sailor and charmed with his *nonchalant* air, the spectators gave him three cheers and subscribed a handsome sum of money for his benefit.

ARRESTS.—A drunk and an Indian whisky-seller were arrested last night by the Police.

DEPARTURE OF THE "OTTER."—The steamer Otter, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, departed for New Westminster with 100 passengers and a full freight—many of the passengers arrived on the Brother Jonathan and appeared to have lost no time in taking the first conveyance for British Columbia. The scene was a lively and interesting one, and its interest was much enhanced by the howling of four forlorn *clootchmen*, whose "husbands" were aboard the steamer bound for Cariboo. These women seemed to vie with each other in endeavoring to make the most noise, and their united voices sounded much like a steam calliope with a cold in its head. The "late man" was on hand, as a matter of course, just after the gang-plank had been hauled in, and was helped aboard over the guards. The Otter is expected to return this evening.

A STEAMSHIP AND STEAMBOAT COMBINATION.—It is whispered about that a new and powerful combination between the owners of the ocean steamship Hermann and those of the Sound steamer Eliza Anderson and the Fraser River steamboats Union and Flying Dutchman, is being formed. The proposed plan, as we hear it, is to sell through tickets at San Francisco for Port Douglas, B. C.; the Hermann will bring passengers and freight direct to this port; the Eliza Anderson will transport them to New Westminster, from whence they will take passage on the river boats named to Douglas. The plan seems feasible, and if entered into can hardly fail to prove highly remunerative to the owners of the vessels and advantageous to the country.

A VICTIM BY THE "FORT YALE" DISASTER.—Among the sufferers by the explosion of the steamer Fort Yale, a year ago, on Fraser River, was a deck hand named E. King, who lost his left leg by the disaster. Mr. King was brought to this city shortly after the accident, and has remained at the Royal Hospital for about one year. Yesterday, having convalesced, he was discharged, and left last night on the Brother Jonathan for San Francisco, where he will procure a cork leg, and announces his intention, when he has become sufficiently accustomed to its use, to start for Cariboo.

MAY-DAY BALL.—Mr. Sandrie has fixed the time of his next ball for May-Day evening, at the Hotel de France. As the firemen hold their parade on the same day, and as one-half of the proceeds will be paid over for the benefit of the Fire Department Charitable Fund, there will no doubt be a good attendance.

THE "BROTHER JONATHAN."—This steamship brought 230 passengers—about 50 of which number were from Portland. She left at 12 o'clock last night for San Francisco direct, with 40 passengers and $20,250 in treasure.

BOUND OVER.—William McCarthy Bowler—he of "belligerent power" notoriety—was yesterday bound over to be of good behavior for threatening a Mr. Foster. William is already sweating out a sentence of fourteen days in one of the cells for an assault on an unoffending citizen.

THE DIES FOR THE MINT.—The dies for the Mint at New Westminster arrived by the Jonathan. So we shall soon be independent of the United States for coin.

COMMENCES TO-DAY.—The suit of Reinhart et al. vs. Jones will be commenced to-day in the Supreme Court.

A Rural Philosopher on the Climate of Vancouver Island.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Impelled by the ordeal we farmers have undergone, arising from the extraordinary severity of the weather, length of the snow storms, the effect they have had upon stock, etc., I think it will not be anything but my duty, for the benefit of all, particularly farmers and stock-raisers, to lay before them, through your journal, a few observations made within the nine years past, respecting the meteorology of this Island. My observations, I think, show us what we may expect in the future, and my expectations, if realised, will, I hope, be something to guide our farmers in a way which will put a stop to the occurrence of such disastrous losses in future. In the first place, let us take a look at the present winter—how far it differs from the others since my observations commenced.

PRIMITIVE THERMOMETER.

Perhaps before I write any more it will be advisable to let you know what sort of thermometer I had. In early days a dealer in thermometers, etc., would have had a poor show here. As there were none then to be had I invented a simple one for my own use, in the shape of a six-plated stove, set in the middle of a large house, with sleeping apartments along the walls, and occupied by three or four young fellows, including myself. We had a sort of break-wind around the stove made of boards set on end, inside of which, at a comfortable distance from the stove, was a suttle on which we used to sit or lie at pleasure. My mode of reckoning up the temperature was as follows: When we could sit comfortably without the stove showing a red glow on both sides, I called that summer heat, say 60 degrees Fahrenheit. When it was red-hot on both sides to keep us warm, I reckoned the cold to be at freezing point. When our stove was red hot on both sides, top and bottom of stove-pipe nearly so, while leaning over it on both sides, our faces scorching while our backs were freezing, that was my zero. When we were driven out of the house by the cold, I called that below zero, which event happened two nights running in December, 1854.

WINTERS FROM 1852 TO 1862.

Having shewn you my thermometer, I shall now, starting from 1852, contrast each winter with the present one. In the fall of 1851 snow commenced to fall in December, and after lying a considerable length of time, gave place to rains until the second week of March, 1852, when there was a heavy fall of snow which lay, I am told, some four or five days and then gave place to fine weather which continued throughout the season. At Nisqually, W. T., the ground was covered for six weeks. There the people had to fall pine trees to keep their sheep alive. In December, 1852, at Victoria, the snow fell to a depth of 18 inches a little before Christmas. By the 20th of January, 1853, there was none to be seen. At Nisqually it fell nearly two feet. At Vancouver, W. T., it fell seven feet, but it all disappeared by the middle of January. With the exception of a few wet nights and frosty mornings, the rest of the winter was very agreeable.

In the fall of 1853 we had torrents of rain, such as none recollected of ever having seen before: every stream was flooded. Part of the Hudson Bay Co.'s flour-mill was swept away. In January, 1854, we had a very cold spell—the coldest was about 10 degrees above zero. A heavy fall of snow changed the weather. After the snow went away we had a few rainy days, a few frosty ones, &c., until spring. In the fall of 1854 we had the coldest spell; for a fortnight the wind blew with Siberian severity. My thermometer stood below zero. The Indians said they did not remember such a degree of cold. We could not keep ourselves warm, neither by day nor by night—not even while chopping—if the least exposed to the wind—which drove before it, at the rate of twenty miles an hour, heavy, black masses of clouds, through which the sun never shone. One night my thermometer failed to keep us warm, though we sat by it with our pilotcloth coats buttoned and capes on. Thus it blew until 10½ o'clock, 1st of January, 1855, when snow came and continued to fall until the 4th, when it cleared up in frost. On the 5th snow again fell in the evening. The wind shifted and brought rain, which fell some times in torrents and some times with high winds, until the 11th at midday, when it cleared away. Throughout the month we had six days on which snow fell; fourteen on which rain fell, and the remainder frosty and clear. In February rain fell on six days; the remainder fine and some times frosty. We had extraordinary high winds. Our first mail steamer, the Major Tompkins, was lost in one of these gales. In November, 1855, rain fell on fourteen days; snow fell one day. The remainder of the month was nice agreeable weather, with the exception of a few frosty mornings. In December, rain fell on twelve days. Snow fell on the evening of the 20th, and lay with frost until the 31st, when a change came. In January, 1856, we had frost one day with sleet, then nine days more or less of rain and wind. We had sixteen fine warm days, so much so that everywhere it looked nice and green. Frogs commenced to croak on the 14th of January. This year (1862) not a word was said by them until the 6th of March, and even then it was but a mere growl. In February, rain fell on ten days; the remainder fair and frosty.

In March, 1856, rain fell on twelve days; the remainder fresh, fair, warm, very warm, etc. In November, 1856, rain fell on ten days. From the 22d to the 26th the Saanich hills were covered with snow. In December rain fell on twelve days; snow and sleet on fourteen days—three days in the beginning of the month and on the three last days. In January, 1857, snow fell on the three first days, and on the 15th with rain. Rain fell on fifteen days; the remainder frosty, fair and warm; cold and dry, thick mists; frogs croaking on the 22d. In February, 1857, rain fell on eight days; snow and sleet on four days; remainder fine, cold, warm, lovely, like spring, etc. In March rain fell on seventeen days; sleet and snow on two days; remainder dull cold, dry cold, high winds, beautiful, etc.

In the fall of 1857 the weather was open and mild, with occasional showers, high winds, with very little frost until the 15th of February, 1858, when it began to snow about midday (Friday). On the Sunday following it began to thaw, and in a few days all was gone. Those few years I have mentioned give one a good idea of the others up to this year. Sometimes there was more rain than usual and more cold. In November, 1859, we had a deal more cold and a fall of snow, which took us all by surprise, as a thing we never before had. In 1860 we had a fall of eighteen inches, or thereabouts, and a great deal of rain. In 1861 we had a heavy fall of snow one evening in the latter end of March, which fell about an inch in depth.

FLOWERS BLOOMING.

I shall now show the difference of the seasons as regards the time of the early flowers making their appearance. The first wild crocus was seen March 6th, 1857; March 16th, 1861, first crocus seen; March 10th, 1860, first wild crocus seen; March 12th, 1858, first wild crocus seen.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE STORMS AND WINDS.

When the wind blows from the west or southwest in winter, we always have heavy showers of snow or rain: if snow, it falls in large flakes. In summer when we have rain, the wind generally gets into the west and brings fair weather with high winds. With the wind in the north the weather is always clear and frosty. In 1854 the north wind brought heavy black clouds. When the snow began to fall the wind changed from the northeast or east. We have always snow in small flakes in winter. In summer we have rains from the south; but it is generally fine; sometimes showery. In summer one thing I observe which I have never seen in great Britain, that is,—when the sun rises, the wind also rising blows from the same point, from which it follows the sun, gathering strength as the heat increases, giving us a nice refreshing gale at mid-day. Still following the sun, it sinks to a calm at the same point in which the sun sets, giving us pleasant evenings. Another thing I observe: when the wind blows from the east, we, on this Island, will have heavy rains. If you raise your umbrella and look towards Mount Olympus, you will observe a break in the clouds as if the weather was going to clear up. The very opposite will occur. As long as it is clear on those mountains so long will it rain in Victoria, and the farther north the heavier. I cannot give a satisfactory explanation as yet of the causes of these phenomena. I account for it in this manner: Suppose a current of wind blowing directly eastward down the Fraser, across the Gulf of Georgia without obstruction, bringing rain which is attracted by this island, its mountains and the Straits, whence it happens that more rain falls in Saanich, Cowichan, &c., than at Victoria, those parts being more in a line with the current of air than about Victoria, which comes nearer a contre current of air, which, as I have observed, blows around the Olympus Mountain. I observed on two or three occasions during this present winter, while the wind blew from the northeast, regular currents of clouds passing westward, discharging their snowy contents, when an occasional eddy in the winds seemed to overcome them, when we would have fair weather for a little while until the northeast current prevailed; when it would cloud up and the rain or snow would fall again. I watched this phenomenon of the Olympus Mountain first in 1853. I had been on the top of a hill five or six miles north of Victoria the most of a day. It rained all the time, while I always thought the clearness in the south was a change of weather, which never came and so I got wet waiting for it. Ever since I have tried to discover the causes, and after five or six years' observation, I have come to the belief as above mentioned.

MAC ALPIN.

FROM THE SOUND AND OREGON.—The sloop H. L. Tibbals, with a small mail and express, arrived Tuesday from Port Townsend. The *Northwest* newspaper is "not dead but sleepeth." It will be awakened in a week or two by its present editor. The two men drowned off Whiskey Spit by the capsizing of a small boat, were the engineer of the Port Gamble lumber mills and one of the hands. Another of the party escaped by clinging to the boat's bottom. We have a Portland *Times* of the 14th inst., two days later than received by previous arrivals. Several persons bound to Salmon River have been drowned in the Columbia. Freight from Fort Wallula to Lewiston, a distance of 100 miles, is $400 per ton. The hauling is done with mule teams. The Pacific had not reached Portland up to the evening of the 14th.

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Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

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Choice Claret Wines, in casks and cases, received direct from Bordeaux, via San Francisco, in bond;

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High Proof Jamaica Rum;

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" " Brandy and Whiskies;

" " Alcohol and Spirits, in bbls. and tins;

Champagne Wines, complete stock of all the favorite brands now in use;

And a general assortment of Case Liquors, Cordials Syrups, etc.

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IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

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DEAR SIR:—I duly received per Maitland the case of Lozenges, and have much pleasure in saying that they have met with a ready sale; therefore, send me now the value of ten pounds, that is, double the last sent, packed in two cases with Tins, etc., as before

The Lozenges require only to be tried, and I am sure the sale will be immense. I am not an advocate for Proprietory Medicines in the general way, but assure you that the Lozenges have done so much good in almost every case in which we have recommended them, that I believe them better adapted to this climate than anything else we have seen used.

Believe me, dear sir, yours faithfully.

DANL. R. LONG.

Mr. Thomas Keating.

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To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine

☞ Sold at Victoria, Vancouver Island, by Mr W. M. Searby, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

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From Fort Yale, the Depot of the Yale and Lytton Route to Quesnelle River, houses for the accommodation of the traveling public have been erected at the following named places:

From Fort Yale to		MILES.
	Spuzamo	12
thence to	Boston Bar	18
	Forest House	20
	Lytton City	20
	Nicomin	10
	Cook & Kimball's Ferry	15
	McLean's	45
	Scotties'	8
	The Mound	6
	Upper crossing of Bonaparte	10
	Green Lake	12
	Bridge Creek	25
	Lake La Hache	20
	Deep Creek	12
	Williams' Lake	18
	Ten Mile Creek	10
	Round Tent	10
	Beaver Lake	20
	Little Lake	16
	Quesnelle City	7

At all the above places good accommodations for both man and beast can be found. The superiority of the Yale and Lytton route to Quesnelle River, in connection with the public houses along the road, is inducement sufficient to direct all travelers who consider time, safety and accommodations of any importance.

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Worcestershire Sauce.

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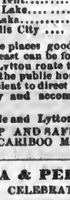

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L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; Crosse and Blackwell and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

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R. LETCHFORD & CO. GUARANTEE their matches will light in any climate, even if dipped in water. Customers, therefore when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co. having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

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R & L Perry & Co

SURGEONS.

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PERRY'S CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM.—Established nearly a century, and known throughout the world as THE GREATEST REGENERATOR; a never-failing remedy for the loss of manly power, restores the impaired powers of life when exhausted by the follies of youth, maturity, or old age. It is a certain cure in all cases of extreme nervous debility produced by early imprudence, and various other causes, spermatorrhœa, exhaustion, incapacity for society, study, or business, indigestion, shortness of breath, dimness of sight, giddiness, cholic, bowel and bilious liver complaints, constipation and relaxation, dysentery, asthma, jaundice, fever, lumbago, gout, rheumatism, coughs, colds, sore, weak, and ulcerated throats, nervousness, hysteria, pains in the limbs, interrupted circulation, tic-doloreaux, restlessness at night, all chronic diseases, and all female complaints. This invaluable medicine is the most wonderful triumph of art over nature, and is adapted for both sexes. It has the effect of restoring and increasing the natural vigor of those who are suffering from prostration and languor produced by sojourning in the colonies or in hot climates. Thousands have been restored to health and vigour by its use, as sworn to on oath before the Right Hon. Lord Mayor of London, and the following Aldermen—Sir Peter Lauris, Kt., Sir James Duke, Bart., M. P., Sir John Musgrove, Bart., Sir George Carroll, Kt., Sir Robert Walter Carden, Kt., David William Wire, Esq., William Cubitt, Esq., M. P., Sir Henry Muggeridge, Kt., and others.

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a remedy for any of the forms of Secondary Symptoms, and for purifying the system from contaminations. It is recommended for all those diseases for which mercury, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter ruin of health. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle, also a saving of 11s.

Perry's Patent Concentrated Essence of Copaiba & Cubeb Sugar-Coated Globules

composed of rare and valuable gums, and also extract of copaiba and cubebs, for the cure of obstinate gleet, gonorrhœa, and all urethral affections, sedimentary and high-colored secretions, dorsal pains and renal irritations in either sex, causing immediate relief by subduing inflammatory action, perfectly tasteless, still retaining at the same time all the curative powers of these valuable preparations.

In all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c., a single trial will prove the efficacy of this unequalled remedy; as it at once acts upon the kidneys, bladder, and the urino-genital organs, restoring them to their healthy state. Price 11s. and 33s. per box.

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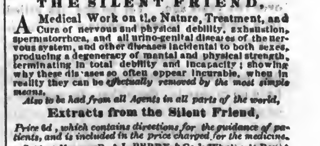

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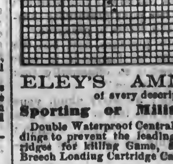

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